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Uninspected Meat Seized; Postwar Currency Talks; Ration System Attacked

The World's Day—March 4, 1943

National: New York Halts Meat Trucks in Drive

Six thousand pounds of meat, which had not been examined or stamped by United States Government or local inspectors, were confiscated in New York's first "war ration food drill," Mayor La Guardia announced. The seizures were made by police and Health Department inspectors who halted all meat trucks entering the city.

West Coast aircraft workers received less than a fourth of the wage increases they asked to put them on a par with shipyards, in a War Labor Board ruling. [Page 3.]

Higher wage demands for hard coal miners are being formulated at a tri-district conference in Scranton, Pa., where John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, assailed the Government's "paradoxical policy" of "fattening industry and starving labor." [Page 3.]

In Europe: Postwar Currency Talks in London

Postwar currency conferences are proceeding in London, attended by finance ministers of Allied countries, including the United States, Russia, China, the British Dominions, and Free French, a Treasury announcement said. [Financial Page.]

Gen. Francisco Franco has appointed Lieut. Gen. Augustin Munoz Grande, a Hitler-decorated commander of the Spanish Blue Division, as Chief of the Military Cabinet, according to a Berlin report recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Execution in Austria of two more Freedom Fighters for "high treason against Germany" is reported by the British Radio, bringing the total of Freedom Fighter executions up to 89 in the past five months.

Execution in Holland of two Netherlands citizens on charges of sabotage, Communist activity, and distribution of anti-Nazi pamphlets is announced by the German News Agency, DNB.

Turkish chromium for Germany is understood to be the object of a prospective visit of Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert, to Ankara late this month, Germany's present chromium trade agreement expiring on March 31.

The Spanish Cabinet met twice within the past 48 hours to discuss important questions relating to internal policy, including partial restoration of military jurisdiction over civilians, the Paris Radio reported.

Visit of Francis J. Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York to Vatican is not believed likely to result in any move for a separate United Nations peace with Italy. [Page 1.]

Vaino Hakkila has given up his attempt to form a new Finnish Cabinet and political blocs are rallying around the candidacy of Prof. Edwin Linkomies for the Premiership, the Helsingfors Radio reported.

New England: Meat Rationing System Attacked

Handling of meat rationing by meat industry was urged today by Malcolm McCabe, of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, who attacked the system as "a cruel and unworkable hoax." [Page 2.]

Meats, butter, margarine, cheese, lard, and other cooking fats and oils will be rationed under single set of coupons in War Ration Book Two. [Page 2.]

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut rescinded today his request for voluntary closing of business establishments on Mondays, a fuel conservation step, as of next Monday. The Chief Executive said he felt the situation was such that business could be resumed on Mondays hereafter.

A resolution calling upon Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to issue a proclamation setting aside one day each week, other than Friday, to be known as "meatless days," was filed today with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by John F. Gilmore (D) of Boston.

The Massachusetts Senate and New Hampshire Representatives today took a vote calling upon Congress to enact the Ruml pay-as-you-go tax plan.

Washington: Hull Proposes Conference on Relief

Secretary of State Hull has proposed an Anglo-American conference at Ottawa on relief of political refugees and victims of racial persecution. [First Page, Second Section.]

Some form of a "League of the United Nations" is reportedly taking shape in political discussions of the highest importance beginning without fanfare in the Capital. [Intimate Message, First Page of Second Section.]

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said that James M. Barnes, former Democratic congressman from Illinois, had been named an Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt.

Essential driving from now on will be left up to the good faith of motorists under an order of Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown ending police enforcement of the pleasure driving ban.

The home-front manpower problem has been confused by lack of co-ordination and of long-range planning "at the top," Col. Lewis Sanders of Selective Service told the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

A price control survey to see if the system needs overhauling is planned by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown. The survey will be under the direction of former Senator Clyde L. Herring of Iowa.

President Roosevelt observed the tenth anniversary of his inauguration with divine services in the White House attended by about 200 persons including the Cabinet, Supreme Court, and leaders in Congress.

Sir Arthur Salter, head of the British merchant shipping mission, told a press conference that shortage of transport facilities will hamper operations against the Axis this year, despite greatly increased shipbuilding.

The Civil Aeronautics Board ordered 11 major airlines to show cause why they should not reduce passenger fares by 10 per cent. The carriers were given 15 days in which to reply.

Gov. Coke R. Stevenson and representatives of organized labor in Texas have signed an agreement outlawing strikes, slowdowns, lockouts or work stoppages for the war's duration and pledging that the Governor will not interfere with industry or labor.

North Africa: Algeria Appeals for More Cereals

Shortage of cereals in North Africa, due to stripping of the country by the Axis, has caused the Algerian Economic Council to appeal for an increase in Allied shipments until the new crop can be harvested.

Canada: 1940 Air Transport Agreement Extended

The 1940 agreement as to allocation of air transport routes between United States and Canadian air carriers will be extended for the duration of the war, according to announcement from the State Department.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 7.

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Weather Predictions

Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 7:06 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:45 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 7:08 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:44 a. m.

Outmoded Law On Alcoholism Hit at Hearing

Costing State $2,000,000 a year, declares author of bill for commission to study drunkenness.

Outmoded laws which treat alcoholism as a criminal offense instead of a social problem are costing Massachusetts taxpayers nearly $2,000,000 a year, it was disclosed today at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Health at the State House.

The disclosure was made by George F. Mahoney, of Boston, who appeared before the Committee in support of his bill to provide for an unpaid special commission to make a study of all factors relating to the problem of drunkenness in Massachusetts in view of evidence that the problem is more medical than criminal.

"The growing problem of alcoholism gives to Massachusetts a further opportunity to pioneer in the field of social progress," Mr. Mahoney said. "The present law permitting the police to arrest a sick man, which the alcoholic really is, is outmoded."

Costs Summed Up

Citing the 1940 report of the Commissioner of Correction, Mr. Mahoney said the cost of maintaining alcoholic inmates in State penal institutions that year totaled $1,112,780.

"Add to that the cost of prosecutions in the lower courts, which amounted to $344,493, the cost of administration by the Department of Correction and the State Board of Probation, cost of prosecutions in the Superior Court, the cost of transporting prisoners convicted of drunkenness to penal institutions, plus the welfare cost for families of men committed for this offense, and the total will be nearly $2,000,000," Mr. Mahoney said.

"Greater even than the monetary loss," he continued, "is the loss suffered through social demoralization."

Failed to Handle

That Massachusetts has failed to properly handle the problem may be seen in comparative figures of arrests for drunkenness in the City of Boston and other large cities, Mr. Mahoney said.

In 1939, arrests for drunkenness in Boston were 1.7 times higher than in Washington, D. C., three times higher than in Philadelphia, 15 times higher than in Baltimore, and 46 times higher than in New York City, Mr. Mahoney declared.

The speaker also submitted figures showing that in one year 44 per cent of all arrests in Boston, and 40 per cent of all arrests in the State, were for drunkenness.

Quoting a speech made by Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman, Mr. Mahoney said that in 1939, 47,500 arrests for drunkenness were made in Great Britain, while in Massachusetts arrests for the same offense totaled 84,863.

$10,000 for Study

Mr. Mahoney said that a commission such as he proposes should be appointed to give consideration to the advisability of medical treatment for alcoholics. He proposed

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

U.S. Airmen Destroy 22 Ships, 15,000 Japanese Troops Perish

Stepped-up Axis activity in Tunisia possible beginning of cover for evacuation.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Military Secretary to the British Secretary of State for War

LONDON, March 4—What is the explanation of the sudden burst of activity on the part of the Germans in Tunisia during the past fortnight?

There are many theories. The one most generally accepted seems to be that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has exploited the advantage of working on interior lines and has attacked the weaker of two armies opposing him—the British First Army.

The assumption is that he relies on having time to get back to fight the British Eighth Army before Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery can stage a full-scale assault on the Mareth defenses. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim, according to this theory, has been given the subsidiary role of launching an attack in Northern Tunisia to give Marshal Rommel a better chance of getting clear.

There is little doubt that this is roughly what has actually occurred; but in my view the whole complicated maneuver has been a means to an end and not an end in itself. The ultimate objective is to cover the beginning of the German evacuation of Tunisia.

Dunkirk Technique

I will give my reasons for this theory. The most important factor in the escape of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk was that the beaches were located within fighting range of British single-seater fighters operating from airdromes in England. The British were thus able to provide a fighter umbrella against assaults of German bombers.

At the present time in Tunisia every airdrome within fighter range of the ports is in German hands.

This will no longer be the case when General Montgomery has broken through the Mareth lines and is advancing up the coast, establishing airfields behind him.

At the moment the Germans have the one advantage the BEF enjoyed at Dunkirk. In short, the situation is more favorable now for successful evacuation than it will ever be again. It seems to me likely, therefore, that Hitler has forced himself—or has been forced by his General Staff—to order arrangements for evacuation to be commenced in order to avoid another "Stalingrad."

Revised View

That Der Führer is beginning to overcome his repugnance to ordering retreats is shown in the report that the Germans have given up Rzhev.

To cover evacuation from Tunisia, Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim have attacked in order to derange United Nations

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Associated Press from United States Navy

When a Flying Fortress Comes

When the big American bombers appear overhead in the Pacific, the way of the invader becomes hard. Ability of the American planes to deal devastating blows at sea has mounted steadily. The picture shows a typical action off the southeast tip of Bougainville Island. With propellers churning, a Japanese ship tries to get away from the land. Light pattern denotes shoals.

MacArthur pilots shoot down 55 planes guarding convoy bound for New Guinea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

One of the most crushing defeats in naval history has been inflicted by General MacArthur's airmen upon a large and strongly protected Japanese convoy headed for New Guinea—not a single one of the Japanese vessels escaped.

Sunk, or left sinking, were 10 Japanese naval vessels—cruisers or destroyers—and 12 transports. Some 55 Japanese fighting planes were downed, while Japan lost 15,000 troops on the transports and possibly several thousand of the naval personnel.

American losses were one bomber and three fighter planes.

The complete supremacy thus gained by the air arm over the naval forces may be measured by the fact that the Japanese lost more ships than the Americans lost men.

The action took place in the Vitiaz Straits, between New Guinea and New Britain, where the convoy, which had started from Rabaul in New Britain, was met on its way to Lae, New Guinea.

At first it consisted of 14 ships, which were attacked by air in rain and fog on March 2. When this convoy got into difficulties, it was joined by eight more ships. Altogether a tonnage of 90,000 tons was sunk.

Thus the long-threatened descent of a Japanese armada, announced some days ago from Australia, has ended in a victory that for some time is likely to remove any danger of a Japanese attempt to wrest naval domination of the Pacific from the American Navy.

Meanwhile the strength of the Allied air arm continued to be felt in Germany, where, in the eighth successive night of major raids over the continent, the RAF gave Hamburg what was probably its 100th bombing. Once more the huge Lancasters with their "block-busters" flattened out the installations of this great submarine base, while American Flying Fortresses followed up with daylight raids on the dock area of Rotterdam and the switching yards of Hamm, Germany.

Germany, in retaliation for the bombing of Berlin on Tuesday, sent two waves of bombers over England, a few of which reached the environs of London. Londoners regarded it as a face-saving raid of no great significance.

In Russia, the assumption that the Germans are engaged in a large-scale withdrawal westward was borne out by the continued advance of the Russians west of Kursk despite stormy weather. This advance leaves the great German stronghold of Orel, 90 miles north of Kursk, in such a deep pocket that its early evacuation by the Germans must be considered inevitable.

Another city presumably scheduled for early German evacuation is the great railroad center of Bryansk, 100 miles north of the present fighting and at the north side of the Orel pocket.

In Tunisia, despite the fact that General von Arnim's

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Early attack by planes caused fatal delay to convoy heading for New Guinea.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, March 4—"Merciful Providence has guarded us in this great victory."

This is how Gen. Douglas MacArthur sums up the greatest single success which the Allied Air Force has achieved in the Southwest Pacific Ocean.

The news released today reveals that this momentous struggle has resulted in an overwhelming victory. That part of the Japanese squadron which is not lying on the bottom of the sea is drifting helplessly without direction and by now probably has been finally obliterated.

In no war theater has the air force alone, attacking surface ships, had such a 100 per cent victory.

First Reports

First reports of the action, given in yesterday's communiqué and covering up to midday March 2, showed that the enemy convoy had been rocked off its course. But actually there was loss or damage to only four merchant ships. Through the night of March 2, the convoy had been shadowed by tireless Australian-manned Catalinas, which, when the opportunity occurred, dumped their bombs on it.

Up to a point, then, the results of the first day were fairly satisfactory, but the Japanese still were able to push on toward their objective. However, they were prevented from reaching Lae. That delay to the Japanese schedule was perhaps the most important outcome of the battle March 2, which took place in the worst weather conditions.

It meant that by daylight, March 3, the convoy still was plowing slowly through waters of the Huon Gulf in the full glare of sunlight, where it was within range of the full armory of Maj. General George C. Kenney's air forces.

Weather Failed Japanese

For once, tropical storms and the black of a moonless night went back on the Japanese.

Wednesday was moderately clear, with some low-hanging clouds which facilitated sudden attacks of our aircraft.

At about 10 o'clock the morning of March 3, we threw the full weight of our strength into the battle. Within 30 minutes, five carefully co-ordinated waves of Fortresses, Mitchells, and Havocs were tearing into enemy ships and ripping them asunder.

Attacks by the Havocs and Mitchells were made at mast height and pressed home with relentless determination. To these two must go major credit for the actual annihilation of the Japanese force.

The Havocs crippled six transports or cargo vessels, one of which blew up.

Record of Mitchells

The Mitchells have the following record:

One hit on a 4,000- to 5,000-ton cargo ship which burst into flames and sank within two minutes.

Two hits on a 4,000- to 5,000-ton , which blazed fiercely.

Two hits on a 4,000to 5,000-ton cargo ship.

Hit on a 3000-ton cargo ship, which sent up a huge column of smoke.

Hit on a 6,000- to 8,000-ton ship left in sinking condition.

Two hits on a 5,000-tonner which stopped and a destroyer came alongside.

Two hits on a large destroyer, from which smoke rose to 1,500 feet.

These remarkable results were obtained by sudden dives from clouds onto the targets with the planes' full batteries of .50-caliber machine guns blazing. This cleared enemy decks and broke down antiaircraft defense.

The coup de grace was then given by bombs dropped at almost hand-shaking distance so that it was nearly an impossible miss.

17,000 Rounds from Guns

The power of this attack can be gauged by the fact that the Mitchells fired 17,000 machine-gun rounds within the space of about half an hour.

Scattered and crippled, most ships then fell easy prey to the heavier bombs of the Flying Fortresses.

The work of the Havocs and Mitchells was covered by high flying Lightnings which patrolled the skies over the battle field at from 15,000 to 25,000 feet, breaking up all attempts at enemy Zero interception.

B-17's also provided protection for their more vulnerable colleagues and once again proved that this monster bomber is a veritable

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

President Uses Same Tactics On Fourth as on Third Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Sixteen months ahead of the 1944 nominating conventions, President Roosevelt is today pursuing the same tactics toward a fourth term as he did toward a third term in 1939 and '40.

Mr. Roosevelt gets questions from correspondents as to whether he intends to run again, but he declines to answer them.

Mr. Roosevelt gets appeals from his opponents urging that as a patriotic service to the country he remove himself from fourth-term consideration, but he refuses to answer them.

Mr. Roosevelt gets appeals from his supporters urging that as a patriotic service to the country he declare himself openly for a fourth-term nomination, but he affects not to hear them.

It may or may not end in the same decision, but that was the pattern of 1939 and '40 and it is being repeated today.

No Sign Is Expected

No informed observer in Washington expects that the President will disclose his intention for months to come, if, indeed, much before the 1944 Democratic convention. There are, on the one hand, too many things which can happen before July of 1944 which necessarily will bear heavily on his decision, and on the other hand it is generally agreed that for him to remove himself from politics would be to decrease the influence of the President abroad and virtually empty the White House of its influence with his own party at home.

Whether the reasons are persuasive to everyone or not, they are persuasive to Mr. Roosevelt and there is no prospect whatsoever that he will declare himself in or declare himself out of a renomination for a long time to come.

Today, as the President joined with a distinguished assemblage of Cabinet members, agency heads, military officials and their families to begin the eleventh year of his third term of office by attending special service of prayer in the East Room of the White House, he had received another significant push in the direction of a fourth term.

Not Even a Leaf Stirred

Though this "push" came from high Democratic quarters, it received no acknowledgement and no visible encouragement. But at the same time it wasn't spurned. It just wasn't openly noticed and that is 1939 and '40 over again.

This time the fourth-term appeal—or suggestion or hope, sometimes it's all three—came from "two or three" senior members of the Democratic National Committee who called on Mr. Roosevelt yesterday as part of a delegation headed by Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General and new Democratic National Chairman, to discuss Party matters in general.

In the group besides Mr. Walker were Oscar H. Ewing and Frank McHale of Indiana, Edwin Pauley of California, Ambrose O'Connell of Iowa, O. P. Warden of Montana, James C. Quigley of Nebraska, James A. Moe of Louisiana, Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut, Culbert L. Olson of California, Carolyn Wolfe of Utah, Emma Guffey Miller of Pennsylvania and Gladys Tillett of North Carolina.

Walker Heard Nothing

On leaving the White House, Mr. Walker was asked if there had been any discussion of 1944.

"I heard some of the men say

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Spellman Visit to Vatican: Peace 'Feeler' Improbable

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The dramatic trip of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York through enemy lines to the Vatican and out again throws the spotlight of public attention once more on the enigmatic role which the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church occupies in this war, and starts the rumor factories producing full blast.

The full facts lying behind the trip itself are obviously buried in two places inaccessible to the public or to the press—the inner circle of Vatican diplomacy and the White House. The Archbishop was received by the President before his departure. What private message Mr. Roosevelt may have given him for transmission to Pope Pius XII has not been forthcoming from the White House.

The Archbishop may have received nothing at the White House except personal greetings. He may have been given instructions to make it plain to the Pope that American policy is straight down the line of "unconditional surrender," and that therefore it would be useless for the Vatican to raise the question of a compromise peace, even if so inclined. It is reasonably certain that he carried no message from Government circles in Washington other than that, if he carried that much.

Insufficient Motive

In view of the fact that Washington's complete commitment to "unconditional surrender" had previously been conveyed to the Vatican through official sources, a repetition of that message was not sufficiently necessary to justify the trip. Hence, the search for the explanation of the trip leads to ecclesiastical politics.

However, there is as yet no ascertainable reason for thinking that the purpose of the trip was anything other than the internal business of the Roman Catholic Church, which has been made more difficult to transact by war, as have all businesses.

A careful survey of available sources of information leads to the following conclusions regarding the position of the Vatican toward the war at this time:

1. By its very nature as an international institution the Roman Catholic Church has a basic interest in resolving and ending the war. There are different ways of ending it. The Vatican has an interest in which way is chosen. The most advantageous form of peace for the Vatican as a political institution would be a compromise arranged through its mediation. The successful exercise of its influence could be used to achieve a constant of Vatican diplomacy, the securing and improving of freedom for its activities in any country.

Potential Mediator

2. The Vatican, therefore, stands as a continuing potential agency for mediation with a willingness to use its influence to end the war whenever there is any serious prospect of peace. As such, it is bound to be the center for constant discussions of peace possibilities.

3. However, the world position of the Vatican would be weakened, not strengthened were it to attempt mediation on behalf of one side only. It cannot afford to antagonize a belligerent which is unwilling to discuss peace.

4. Therefore, no peace move is expected in informed diplomatic quarters to emanate from the Vatican until or unless both sides mutually request its mediation—a development in this war which is so remote and unlikely as to be almost impossible to think of.

If this line of reasoning is sound it woud follow that Archbishop Spellman's visit to the Vatican did not involve even any serious canvassing of the possibilities of a compromise peace, even though that is what many influential men in Germany apparently desire.

It might conceivably have involved on his own behalf some canvassing of the possibility of a separate peace with Italy. While "unconditional surrender" applies completely to Germany and admits of no policy deviation, Washington and London both would welcome some move which would separate Italy from its northern partner. Both British and American policy now regard Italy more or less as just another "occupied country" and there is little if any opposition to overtures

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

King Takes Job in War Plant

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—King George VI of England, who was a midshipman in the British Navy at Jutland during the first World War, is turning out precision parts for RAF guns two nights a week in a British factory.

An apt student, on the word of his foreman, he qualified for the task with a week's apprenticeship and now dons overalls from 6 to 8:30 p. m. on work nights.

"He is clever with his hands and the use of precision tools," his foreman was quoted as saying in a story in the Daily Mail.

And when the Queen and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret came to watch the King at work one night he was able to answer all their questions, it was added.

Other members of the royal staff have been doing similar work and it was on a visit to the factory to watch them that the King's interest was aroused and he asked for a job.

He was told he would need training.

"I rather fancy I might be pretty good at the job. I think I'll start at once," he said. Off came his coat, on went a pair of overalls, and he took his first training in a lesson that continued for an hour.

The Daily Mail said the King accepts no pay and never has been late.

N. E. Meat Shortage Held Worst Area Has Ever Seen

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The time has come for the meat industry to be the one to set prices on its own products, in order to get meats moving into this area, said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, today. "We are in the midst of the worst meat famine ever experienced in New England," he added.

Spokesman for some 4,000 retail food dealers in the Bay State, Mr. McCabe attacked the proposed meat rationing program, scheduled to go into effect on April 1, as "a cruel and unworkable hoax." And he demanded that the rationing program should be rewritten "on an honest basis.

"If meat rationing started in Massachusetts this week," he continued, "points could not be honored at more than a quarter of a pound a person, and many families could not spend their points because there is no meat of any kind to buy.

"Poultry has practically disappeared from the market. Lamb and veal are not available. Beef and pork suppliers are turning away thousands of dealers empty-handed. Yet the packers tell us that there is plenty of meat on the hoof.

Price Charging

"If the packers are right, let them charge the price necessary to get the meat into New England. If they set a price that is too high, we can then refuse to buy, or the Office of Price Administration can step into the picture. But, I believe that OPA should be a guiding, rather than a regulatory body.

"If the American public ever loses faith in food rationing, as such, we are going to be in a terrible fix," he added. "For the success of the rationing program is based essentially on faith in the honesty of the program.

"In Germany, we read that in handling the rationing of food on a similar point system, the Government cut the amount of meat coupons one cut after another, without informing the public, until the actual value of the points, as far as the products available are concerned, was cut about four-fifths. At that point, the public was informed that the situation had changed. We can't have that kind of dishonesty here," he declared.

Got to Know

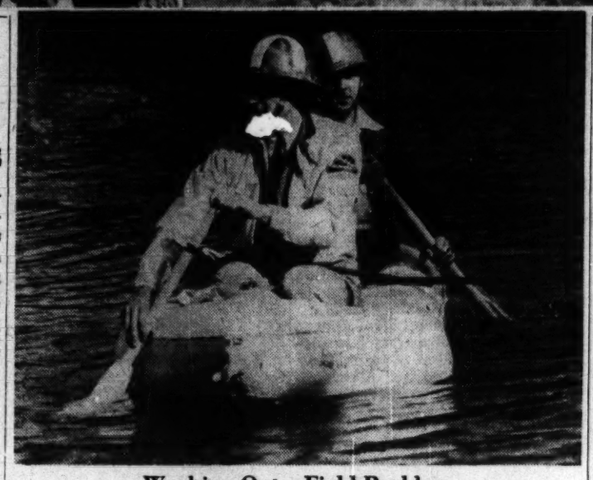
"The public has got to know just how food rationing coupons are going to be backed up—just as our currency system is backed up.

"Originally, the meat rationing program called for 2½ pounds per week person, then two pounds, 1⅔ pounds, and now we are told that if meat is unobtainable we can substitute cheese. Even though the Government has requisitioned 50 per cent of the entire American cheese output, and the remainder couldn't substitute for meat or anything else.

"Actually, under point rationing, we are guaranteeing the people that certain foods will be available. But, we've got to prove first that they will be available.

"The OPA claims that by subsidies and various other methods, it will get meat into these shortage areas. But, the food men don't think so. For there would come the problem of forced distribution. I don't think that Washington has enough background of meat knowledge to guide the industry from there. It can only be done by the industry, itself."

'Guerrilla Warfare' in Nutmeg State



Working Out a Field Problem

Adding a modern twist to the Yankee prototype of guerrilla warfare—the unending skirmishes between colonists and wily Indians—volunteers in the State Auxiliary Police of the Connecticut Defense Council are pictured working out a field problem. Communications lines are being established by radio (upper left) and put into use (upper right). The collapsible rubber raft (below) replaces the birch canoe and facilitates portages on the run.

Coming N. E. Flower Show Far From All Vegetables

By Millicent Taylor
Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that vegetable gardens will have the spotlight at the New England Flower Show opening March 13 in Horticultural Hall, Boston, there will be plenty of flowers for morale—enough to satisfy every spring-hungry visitor, according to the authorities of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which is staging the celebration.

Streamlining the show to make it fit into its original home is not going to condense it as much as one might expect. The entire four floors of the building will bud and blossom, and in addition many a surprise nook and cranny will splash with color. This is the only major spring flower show being held in the United States this year, so the exhibitors—amateur and professional garden makers—are determined to have it unusually refreshing as well as encouraging and instructive.

"In fact, the flower arrangements, plant windows, the multiplicity of plants from all corners of the world, the enthusiasm of the men and women staging the exhibits, all spell to me the most interesting show in years," declared Edwin S. Webster, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Acacia Tribute to Servicemen

Notable among the flowers is the acacia collection, itself a veteran exhibit in Boston flower shows and always surrounded by an admiring throng. With so many American servicemen in Australia these fregrant yellow flowering trees and shrubs take on special interest, for the acacia or golden wattle is Australia's national flower and doubtless familiar by now to many American boys serving "down under."

The orchids, too, forming a famous collection, bring a message from a battle area. On gun-bristling islands in the South Pacific, the son, husband or sweetheart of some flower show visitor may at that very moment be camouflaged among trees on which grow some of these same varieties of orchid. Cacti and succulents will be on hand from the North African desert, also; azaleas and lilies originally from China and the Near East; flowers from India and Burma and other far-flung battle lines where New England men are serving.

Red Violets From Kansas

In Horticultural Hall preparations for the show are in the lumber and loam stage. Picking my way among heaps of flagstones, trees and various other items of the synthetic landscapes in process, I found Sherman Eddy, landscape architect. Under his direction a little old red house has been rebuilt from marked pieces. A water mill and bucket well, and, of course, an old-fashioned New England garden will make up the final scene. This will fill the end of the great hall.

In another part of the building Will C. Curtis of Sudbury has been making a rock garden. This will be planted with rare flowers and miniature evergreens. Mr. Curtis's specialty is finding rarities that can be grown in New England gardens.

"For example, we are introducing a red violet from Kansas, and the rarest shrub in America, the white rhodora," he said. He also mentioned a rare Chinese orchid for house culture, some unusual azaleas, and "a collection of dwarf evergreens, each a little plant about eight inches through and not over two feet high when full grown, marvelous for rock gardens."

The Charles H. Totty Memorial Medal will be awarded for an outstanding garden. This medal, commemorating the work of a famous horticulturist, has been offered in New York and Philadelphia but never before at a New England flower show.

Lawley Yard Reports Drop In Absentees

The absentee problem has improved tremendously in the Massachusetts shipyard where it was first brought to public notice in this locality, the Lawley yard at Neponset, Edward D. Whiting, general manager, reported today.

"The union as a group is doing everything possible to reduce absenteeism and deserves a great deal of credit," Mr. Whiting said. "The management is happy with its effort to cut down avoidable failures to show up for work."

Several months ago absenteeism at the yard, which is building warcraft for the Navy, became so widespread that Mr. Whiting made a public protest.

Locally he thus took the lid off the question. Much since has been heard of it from other sources, at Washington and particularly at the near-by Fore River Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which later let out 150 men for absenteeism.

While Mr. Whiting then stated that absenteeism was delaying production at his yard, today he declined to go back into that situation, saying it was water over the dam and that the conditions which caused his protests had been rectified.

The union at Geo. Lawley & Son Corporation is a local of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It was charged last week by one of the C. I. O. organizers at the Fore River yard that Fore River, which does not have the C. I. O., had inspired the Lawley move against absenteeism. By this means, it was intimated, the non-C. I. O. Fore River yard was trying to undermine the C. I. O. in the Lawley yard so as to get it to break off the C. I. O. contract.

When asked about renewal of the C. I. O. contract, Mr. Whiting said the Lawley yard had no intention of not renewing. "We are about to enter into negotiations for a new contract," he added.

Connecticut Auxiliary Police Prepared for Enemy Attack

Among the civilian defense organizations in the six New England states that have been trained for immediate action in the event of an enemy bombing is an army of 2,000 state auxiliary police in Connecticut.

The accompanying scenes were photographed during a field problem in guerrilla warfare tactics when handpicked volunteers in the Nutmeg State were taught the police fundamentals that are essential to hunting down a saboteur, a dangerous criminal or even a paratrooper.

The special training given them was in addition to the basic 28-hours of class work required in Office of Civilian Defense courses that these men as well as 6,000 other auxiliary policemen in the State have taken. The net result, the State Defense Council feels, is a unit that can supplement existing State police facilities called on to meet emergency assignments.

Exactly what would take place in the event of an enemy bombing—and recent radioed comment from Germany has been interpreted as an implied threat of such an attack from the sky—no one could forecast. But OCD officials point out that the state auxiliary police together with the state police have been trained to cope with any situation until the military arrives.

State Police Commissioner Edward J. Hickey, the member of the Connecticut Defense Council who heads the division of police protection, states the regular State police organization can be alerted in their 11 barracks in three minutes.

Fifty mobile units, with two- and three-way radio communication, can be assembled at any point in the State in a half hour, and 100 men from the auxiliary group can be mobilized and transported to any point within an hour.

This mobilization, supplemented by the auxiliary units, provides for reserves to be brought up to cover any one of the district areas with men, OCD volunteers possessed with various technical skills, from other districts.

Labor Groups Join in Drive For Red Cross

The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it was learned today, have set up special committees to aid the Red Cross War Fund.

The 500 A. F. of L. unions in Greater Boston have already received letters from the advisory committee in the Boston Metropolitan Chapter urging them to "give until it hurts."

Representatives of the C. I. O. in Boston are also serving on the campaign committee and President Philip Murray, in a letter to his unions, has called on all C. I. O. members to support the drive to the fullest extent.

Charles F. Rowley, Chairman of the fund, today described the donations through the labor organizations as "gratifying" and said "the leaders of organized labor should be congratulated for the way they have taken hold in helping along the War Fund drive."

The 6,000 volunteer workers continued today to call at Greater Bostson homes for donations to the fund, and Red Cross headquarters reported that the fund had come along "fairly well" in its first four days, but added that "the people of Greater Boston must not lose sight of the fact that our gifts must be larger than ever this year to enable the Red Cross to carry on its full wartime program."

Expected Short Spell of Cold Prevents New Fuel-Oil Stress

Typically perverse New England weather hit Boston today with a sharp drop to near-zero temperatures after a long period of comfortably moderate days in which the fuel-oil problem had ceased gradually to cause immediate concern. The cold snap found the city fairly well supplied with No. 2 home-heating oil, and not much kerosene but enough so that no great hardship was expected, especially since the weather bureau predicted rising temperatures almost at once.

The fuel oil situation, however, produced some definite developments today:

1. Restrictions on delivery of fuel oils for home and lighter types of industrial-plant heating were continued another 10 days in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
2. New England Republican Representatives at Washington demanded of oil officials a clarification of plans to avoid a shortage of fuel oil next winter.
3. Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman called upon cities of 10,000 or more to stagger work hours for the purpose of easing transportation jams.
4. Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes announced that, despite protest from Midwest Senators, construction would begin immediately on a 20-inch pipe line for petroleum products between Texas and Indiana

Driving Ban Lifting

Closely related was the prediction last night by Price Administrator Prentiss Brown that the ban on pleasure driving by East Coast motorists might be eliminated by March 22, the date when new gasoline ration coupons go into effect. In the meantime he ordered an end to police enforcement of the ban, putting it on the basis of an honor system. "The time has now come," he said, "to stop all unnecessary inconvenience to the public. I believe in light of the widespread understanding of the situation which exists we can henceforth rely on what might be termed the 'honor' system of compliance instead of police enforcement."

Ask About Next Winter

New England OPA Administrator Kenneth B. Backman announced last night that it would be necessary for another 10 days to limit deliveries of Grades 2 to 4 of fuel oil to 100 gallons at a time and permit deliveries only to a priorities list of "essential" consumers. Places of amusement are omitted from this list. The ban continues to midnight, March 13.

The New England Republicans in the House of Representatives addressed letters yesterday to Prentiss M. Brown of the OPA, Transportation Director Eastman, Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, and to Mr. Ickes, saying, "It will be greatly appreciated if you will advise what your plans are for increasing for New England the kerosene, fuel oil, and gasoline supplies in the immediate future and in the months to come.

"The past year has been filled with confusion. There have been lack of authority and conflicting directives. Inadequate supplies have caused a great deal of hardship and suffering.

"We should like to know what is being done and what is contemplated to increase the supplies going into New England. We must not allow New England to have another year similar to the one we have just endured."

A Senate War Investigating Committee heard Petroleum Administrator Ickes admit yesterday that he had "gone beyond the recommendations" of his experts by coming to an immediate decision to build the Gulf-to-Indiana pipe line, who had advised him to delay the decision until May because then "more complete information may be expected regarding military off-shore requirements and maximum tank car operations throughout the winter season." He deemed it necessary to act at once, however.

Mr. Ickes said he had followed the advice of the experts in deciding to build from Texas to Indiana first rather than from Illinois to the East Coast.

Brighton Man's Bail $5,000 In Meat Sale Case

Louis Lampert, of Brighton, today was held in $5,000 bail in the Federal Court on charges of violating the Emergency Price Control Act. He was alleged to have sold and delivered to Harry Barron of Salem two fore quarters of beef, Grade C, weighting 314 pounds for $84.78.

A plea of innocence was entered and the case continued until March 18. The complaint was brought by John J. Doheny of the Office of Price Administration.

In asking United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall to set a high bail Joseph J. Gottlieb, assistant United States attorney, said that it was high time the Government stopped coddling war profiteers and that United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon was determined not to "fool around" any longer in such cases.

Attorney Gottlieb told the Commissioner that the defendant knew of the Government's indictment of several wholesale meat men before the sale involved in this complaint and that therefore the defendant should know that the Government would not tolerate such practices.

Counsel for Mr. Lampert asked that the bail be reduced to $2,500 because the defendant had been in the meat business 30 years, had always lived in Boston, has a son in the Army, and would be available when wanted. In denying the request Commissioner Hall said that the offense is one of the most serious that could happen.

Council Blocks Gardens Budget

Boston's Victory Garden Committee budget of $35,000 failed of passage today when the City Council appropriations committee deferred action on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's special request for Committee funds. On the motion of William F. Dwyer, Councilman from Allston, the hearing was postponed to another date.

William F. Long, Park Commissioner who is in charge of the Victory Garden program, testified in the course of the hearing how the proposed Garden Committee budget was to be used.

The Commissioner said that $23,000 of the budget was to be used for salaries, $1,800 for gardening booklets, $1,000 for prizes, $3,000 for publicity, $1,000 for photography, and qualified supervisory assistants were to be paid $5 a day for overseeing Victory Gardens in various sections of Boston.

Councilmen individually expressed surprise at the items in the budget. Some of them said that they thought the practice employed by the City during World War I of actually financing purchases of seeds, tools, and fertilizers, was to be carried out this year. Commissioner Long explained that less than 50 per cent of the war gardens financed in this manner in 1918 turned out to be profitable ventures.

[At the initial Victory Garden luncheon which was given by Mayor Tobin in the Parker House two weeks ago it was repeatedly emphasized that Victory Gardeners would have to finance their own purchases of garden supplies.]

Massachusetts Men Listed as Wounded

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The names of 13 Massachusetts men today were included in a list of 233 United States soldiers wounded in action in the Alaskan, Europe, North African, South Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas. The list was made public by the War Department.

Massachusetts men on the list:

South Pacific Area

Conaty, First Lieut. Francis S.—Mrs. Helen T. Conaty, mother, Dorchester.
Duffy, Corp. Joseph V.—Mrs. Maragret Duffy, mother, Salem.
Faucher, Private First Class Warren J.—Simon Faucher, father, Malden.
Grandmaison, Private George F.—Mrs. May R. Grandmaison, mother, Haverhill.
Hadley, Sergeant Herbert R.—Mrs. Helen Hadley, mother, Lowell.
Labrecque, Sergeant Raymond J.—Joseph Labrecque, father, Lowell.
Lovely, Private, First Class, George—Mrs. Amanda Lovely, mother, Lowell.
Mirabile, Private Peter—Miss Mamie Mirabile, sister, Everett.
Popple, Private First Class Wallace H.—Edwin Popple, father, Chesterfield.
Regan, Private William — William V. Regan, father, Peabody.
Taillon, Corp. Frank M.—Mrs. Ethel M. Taillon, mother, Haverhill.
Taylor, Private Frank M.—Philip Wrenn, Dedham.
Wightman, Private First Class Horace S.—Mrs. Ruth A. Wightman, mother Haverhill.

Rehabilitation Plan for 4 F Men

Men who have been classified as 4F by their draft boards because of physical handicaps may volunteer for special training which will ultimately place them in essential war jobs, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety announced yesterday.

A program of rehabilitation administered in co-operation with Selective Service officials and the Massachusetts Department of Education has been devised by the Health and Social Service Division of the State Safety Committee. Those interested have been asked to volunteer at their local committee offices.

Bills to Prohibit Use of Revolving Doors Get Hearing

Bills to prohibit the use of revolving doors in dine and dance places and establishments where liquor is sold, had a hearing today before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

Under consideration were four bills growing out of the Cocoanut Grove disaster seeking to ban the use of revolving doors and doors opening inward in public and private buildings.

Favoring the intent of the proposed legislation, Gordon Robertson, Building Commissioner of Springfield, told the Committee there were 200 buildings in his city with improper egress facilities. Building permits have been issued to correct 150 of the cases, he said, adding that it might be a year before the situation is cleared up satisfactorily.

Mr. Robertson emphasized that if revolving doors are to be outlawed as a means of egress the ban should be made mandatory. He felt that such doors might be used as a means of entrance provided they are flanked by auxiliary doors of adequate capacity to handle the population of the building.

Meat, Butter and Cheese To Join Ration Book No. 2

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The government plans to ration meats, butter, margarine, cheese, lard and other cooking fats and oils under a single set of coupons in ration book No. 2.

This was learned today from informed authorities who withheld use of their names and it coincided with the raising of the question of what has happened to the nation's meat supply in view of undenied reports that civilians will get an average of only about 1¾ pounds of meat weekly under rationing.

Each of the meat, butter, cheese and fat products is to be assigned point values, as in the case of canned and processed fruits and vegetables.

The points will be interchangeable. That is, a consumer could use all his points for the purchase of any one of these commodities or for any combination.

For example, a consumer could use all his points for the purchase of meats if he did not want or need butter, cheese and cooking fats and oils. Or if he did not want meats, he could use all the points for any of the other products.

Rationing of these foods has been scheduled to start April 1, but food authorities who may not be quoted, said today it may be delayed until April 15.

It was learned that food officials had hoped to handle the rationing of meats, butter and the cooking fats and oils under separate sets of coupons. However, ration book No. 2 was held not suited for such a plan, and officials decided that it would take too long to prepare and distribute new ones, particularly when supplies of these foods are being consumed at a greater rate than the overall supply situation is believed to warrant.

The point values of these products were not disclosed; neither was the number of points which will be assigned each consumer.

Officials said supplies of meats to be made avaliable for civilians under the rationing system was expected to be the equivalent of 1¾ pounds weekly. They said, however, that the per capita supply is expected to be larger next fall.

Rationing will be started at a season of the year when meat slaughtering normally declines. Inasmuch as no large reserves beyond military and lend-lease needs have been accumulated it will be necessary, officials explained, to make the meat allowance smaller at the start than later in the year, when slaughtering increases again. It was said that the per capita supply for the full year might easily average two pounds or more.

No official estimates have been made as to how much butter, cheese, cooking fats and oils will be made available for civilians under rationing. The Agriculture Department has estimated, however, that the per capita supply of butter this year would be about 12.8 pounds compared with 16 last year. The per capita supply of lard and cooking compounds and oils has been estimated as 23 pounds, compared with 24 of last year. The per capita supply of margarine has been estimated as 4.6 pounds, compared with 3 last year.

Alcoholism Laws Hit at Hearing

Continued from Page 1

that $10,000 be appropriated to enable the commission to make a suitable study of the problem.

"Wartime conditions," he said, "will increase alcoholism, and arrests in Boston for drunkenness are nearing the 1917 peak."

William Doyle, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, termed the proposed commission "a proper approach to a serious problem." He asked for a representative of labor to be included on the commission.

Others favoring the commission were: Representative John E. Powers (D) of South Boston, who filed the bill for Mr. Mahoney; Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh, Commissioner of Public Health; Dr. John A. Foley, in charges of alcoholics at the Boston City Hospital; and John J. Kearney, representing the Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Commissioner of the Department of Mental Health, condemning as "superficial" his own report, also before the Committee, on the advisability of establishing a bureau for the care of inebriates, urged a special commission to make a detailed survey of drunkenness. He proposed using Boston, and either Haverhill, Lowell, or Fall River, and one or two rural communities, for the purposes of the survey.

Dr. Perkins said his own one-man report, which recommended no changes in existing laws but urged establishment of a central index of chronic alcoholics, was superficial because the Committee refused to spend sufficient money.

Farm-or-Fight Order Is Enforced

In the first enforcement yet announced of the farm-or-fight order under Selective Servcie, the State headquarters of the draft today confirmed that Fred C. Wyman of Whitman must report for duty at Fort Devens tomorrow for having left a dairy farm to enter a war plant without permission of his local draft board.

Mr. Wyman has been married since 1936 and is the father of two children, it was disclosed.

Under an order promulgated last November, all men engaged in farm work are deferred as 2C if single or 3C if married, it was pointed out. If they leave their farm jobs without permission of their local boards they are to be reclassified as 1A, even if they go into war industry, although they may retain their deferment if they take another farm job, it was explained.

Mr. Wyman told his board that under a disagreement with his employer at an East Bridgewater dairy farm, he had left and turned to other work. His employer had reported him to his local board which "had no other alternative than to reclassify him for service," explained S. S. headquarters.

Mr. Wyman, who has passed his physical examination, said that he had no intention of appealing.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Mar. 3
2,000 gallons	1,457
1,500 gallons	1,092¾
1,000 gallons	728½
500 gallons	364¼

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" will be presented by the teachers and boys of the Perkins Institution at the Institution at 8:15 p. m. tonight. Open to the public.

A. Tyler Hull, Jr., will give a motion picture lecture on "Asia Now" in the Charles Street Meeting House, corner of Mt. Vernon Street, at 8:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Friday

A talk on "Floral Patterns" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A Symphony Luncheon will be held at the Copley-Plaza Oval Room at 12:15 p. m. Boris Goldovsky will discuss the current Boston Symphony program. Open to the public.

William Dana Orcutt will speak on "William Morris" at the Lecture Hall in the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warmer

Boston and vicinity: Not quite so cold tonight; moderate winds.

All the New England States: Not quite so cold tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:45 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Friday, 11:04 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.

Junior Police Model Planes and Ships

By a Staff Photographer

Members of Back Bay Patrol Spend Spare Time on Handicraft

Under the direction of Officer Albert Howard, of Station 16, these members of the Junior Police Corps meet regularly to compare notes on model plane and ship building. Shown, left to right around the table with their models: Louis Vangel, Thomas Lyons, Wayne Vick, Allen Hurley, Michael Serpis, Tai Chin, Michael Bellafatto, Walter Currie, Edward Hollenbeck, and Joseph Mulrennan.

Warren L. Fletcher

Warren L. Fletcher, of Reading Mass., who passed on at the Chelsea Soldiers Home yesterday, served for 30 years with the Samuel Pierce Organ Company of Reading previous to his retirement. He was a cabinet maker, organ voicer and musical instrument craftsman.

A native of West Boylston, Mr. Fletcher served in the Spanish-American War in the Massachusetts Volunteer Company E, Sixth Regiment. He was a charter member of Charles F. Parker Camp, United Spanish War Veterans. He was also a Past Master of Good Samaritan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, the First Unitarian Church, and a former member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, all of Reading.

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NWLB Under Cross Fire In West Coast Air Grant

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The National War Labor Board, granting slight pay increases to West Coast aircraft workers after an eight-month effort to stabilize wages in the industry, was caught today between sharp criticism from its own minority members and protests from unions in the plants which produce the bulk of the nation's weapons for aerial warfare.

The Board, through majority action of four employer and three public members, granted:

A 4½-cent hourly general increase to 30,000 Boeing Flying Fortress workers in Seattle, Wash.

An average increase of 7½ cents an hour to 110,000—about half—of the workers in eight California airframe plants.

Aircraft workers' unions on the West Coast had asked a 32½-cent increase in the starting or basic 62½-cent an hour wage.

The total of 95 cents an hour, the unions said, would be comparable to the basic wage in shipyards and would halt migration of workers to other industries.

Back Settlement

Bonuses in War Bonds or cash to all workers who remained on the pay roll since last July 6, in lieu of making the increases retroactive which would entail voluminous accounting. Boeing workers will get $78.75 and California workers $64.75. Those who started work since last July will receive adjusted bonuses.

These concessions, after the workers had been offered higher pay increases by the companies as far back as last summer but had consented to review by the Board, were described by labor spokesmen as an effort to "freeze" rather than stabilize pay. This view was stated by the four labor members and Wayne L. Morse, Dean of the Oregon School of Law and public member, who wrote protesting opinions.

Mr. Morse termed it "stabilization bungling" and said the Board should have followed recommendations of Paul R. Porter, its special representative who held a stabilization conference on the West Coast last October. Mr. Porter proposed a minimum five-cent general increase in California plants and seven cents in Boeing factories.

The labor members, George Meany, John Brophy, Fred Hewitt and Delmond Garst, said a flat 10-cent increase was justifiable.

In Seattle, Harold Gibson, President of the American Federation of Labor Aeronautical Mechanics Union, charged the Board with inconsistency and said the 4½-cent increase in beginners' pay fell far short of the 15 per cent increase formula established in the "Little Steel" case, based on cost of living rise.

Decision Termed "Silly"

In San Diego, Harvey Brown, President of the A. F. of L. Aircraft Machinists Industrial Lodge representing Consolidated Aircraft Corporation employees, termed the NWLB decision "silly" and said a session of "all aircraft lodges in the country will be held to which coast unions will bring their programs for national discussion."

Defending the order, Chairman William H. Davis said, "If the value of the worker's dollar is to be maintained . . . this Board must stand firmly upon the national wage stabilization policy."

The labor members contended the Board's figures on pay increases which went to the workers since Jan. 1, 1941, were "mathematical fantasy" and "a piece of legerdemain which has no relation to any demonstrable facts."

"No group of workers has been promised so much, so often, and finally given so little as the west coast aircraft workers," they said.

Declaring they took exception to conferences of several other members with Economic Director James F. Byrnes, they said "We cannot escape the conviction that these conferences have affected the final decision, and it is our opinion that the independence of the Board cannot be preserved so long as such a practice continues."

Work Is Resumed

OAKLAND, Calif., March 4 (AP)—The resignation of a key figure in a shipyard tie-up was followed by a resumption of work last night while members of the C. I. O. Machinists' Local 1304 not on duty met to determine final outcome of the controversy.

James Smith, business agent of the local, said swing-shift workers were called to their jobs at the General Engineering and Drydock Company where a naval spokesman had said periodic stoppages of the last three days might delay trials of a minesweeper.

Charles Young, veteran machinist, resigned his job at the yard, saying he didn't "want to stand in the way of anyone working."

American Reply to Axis Tanks

Associated Press

U. S. Army Tests Impressive-Looking Destroyer

First photograph of one of the Army's latest weapons for land combat. It is a newly designed tank destroyer, known as the M-10—a speedy, maneuverable land cruiser with great fire power. Here the destroyer goes through tests at the arsenal of the Fisher Body Division of General Motors, in Detroit.

Mine Workers In Van Against Wage Control

SCRANTON, Pa., March 4 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America was virtually committed today to spearhead a drive against government wage controls in behalf of all American labor.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, gave that intimation when he assailed the Government for what he termed a "paradoxical policy" of guaranteeing industry a cost plus-profit return while refusing to guarantee a cost-of-living wage rise to the workers. He addressed the Wage Scale Convention of the Anthracite Branch of the Union.

Mr. Lewis called the War Labor Board a "packed court" and left the intimation he might refuse to plead the miners' wage demands before it.

Thirty-five convention resolutions had been introduced asking a $2 a day raise over wages which the U. S. Department of Labor said averaged $36.14 per 36-hour week last December.

Some 23,000 of the 90,000 anthracite workers unsuccessfully sought such an increase last January in a wildcat strike which ended on President Roosevelt's order. The miners' current contract expires April 30 and negotiations are about to begin.

Any new agreement would require government approval, but Mr. Lewis said William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, and James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, have prejudged the miners' case "without a hearing."

"I am prepared to plead the case of the anthracite and the bituminous miners . . . in the councils of collective bargaining or before any other court that has not passed judgment," he added.

C. I. O. Hits Lewis

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 4 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers, asserted that John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, which withdrew from the C. I. O., was attempting "to create dissension and further division in the labor movement so that he may make political capital from the chaos."

Mr. Thomas issued a prepared statement during a meeting of the U. A. W. International Executive Board here.

National Insurance System Is Proposed for Unemployed

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—A national unemployment insurance system to replace state unemployment insurance was advocated yesterday by Arthur Altmeyer, Social Security Board Chairman, who further proposed that old-age insurance be extended to farmers, public personnel and domestic workers, and that cash benefits be paid for permanent, total and temporary disability and hospitalization.

He told a New York City Welfare Council Conference on Child Care that "now is the time to expand the nation's social security program because the contributions by workers and employers will lessen the danger of inflation and will help the nation in any postwar recession."

Mr. Altmeyer recommended, in addition, revision of federal grants-in-aid by which federal contributions matched those of States; aid to needy children regardless of reasons for need; and unemployment benefits recognizing responsibilities of workers' families. He said:

"Now, when earnings are high and all the wheels of industry are turning, workers and employers can set aside the contributions. There is no way in which increased earnings could be better invested, from the standpoint of either the family or the nation."

Of the national system he proposed, Mr. Altmeyer said:

"Pooling of funds is needed so that in the postwar period adequate benefits can be paid to all eligible unemployed workers, regardless of the State in which they happen to have worked, and so that none will be deprived of his due, because a state fund is insolvent."

He said a national system would "wipe out differences in the protection now afforded under the separate state laws, and the unfair competitive disadvantages placed on employers in States which try to deal adequately with risks of unemployment."

Presbyterians Plan To Curtail Assembly

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (AP)—The General Council of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, meeting here yesterday, adopted plans to curtail sessions of the Church General Assembly, and asked the 269 Presbyteries to send only one-half as many delegates as in recent years.

The seven-day meeting of the General Assembly to be held in Detroit in May, will be cut to six days and the two-day preliminary assemblies reduced to one day.

The Budget Committee reported that during 10 months ended Feb. 1 churches contributed to the benevolent boards eight and one-fourth per cent more than during the corresponding period a year ago. This sum is in addition to $700,000 contributed to the service fund for men in the armed forces.

Men With Small Children Still Off List

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Correcting an earlier statement, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, today said local draft boards are still under orders not to draft men with dependent children until they receive authorization from National Selective Service Headquarters.

At his press conference Monday Mr. McNutt said he knew of no such restriction on the local boards and declared "quite a number" of fathers of children were being taken.

In a clarifying statement issued, Mr. McNutt said the only men with children now being inducted are those whose dependency was acquired after Dec. 8, 1941, or at a time when draft selection was imminent.

"Those registrants having wives and children, or children only, with whom they maintain a bona fide home, and who were married before Dec. 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent, may not be inducted through Selective Service until there is a direct authorization by national headquarters," his statement said.

The regulations have been designed, Mr. McNutt said, "to protect the bona fide family relationship as long as possible" to the extent that it is practicable to do this and still meet the requirements of the armed services for 10,800,000 men by this year and also supply the manpower needs of war industries.

However, after April 1 men who work in any of the "nondeferrable" occupations listed last month will have 30 days to transfer to essential jobs or to register with the U. S. Employment Service before being placed in Class 1-A.

The order in which registrants are called (and the order in which the 3-A and 3-B registrants will come up for review and reclassification) is listed as follows in Selective Service Regulations:

1. Single men with no dependents (1-A);
2. Single men who do not contribute to the war effort but who have dependents (3-A);
3. Single men with dependents and who contribute to the war effort (3-B);
4. Men who are not engaged in the war effort but who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only (3-A);
5. Men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only (3-B);
6. Men who are not engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with wife and children or children only (3-A);
7. Men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide relationship with wife and children or children only (3-B).

Mr. McNutt pointed out, however, that it was impossible to obtain complete uniformity among draft boards, though state directors have been instructed to adjust their calls to prevent one board from calling up deferred groups before a neighboring board does.

Average Work Week In Detroit 49 Hours

By the Associated Press

Detroit, March 4

M. A. Clark, State Director of the War Manpower Commission, said the average work week in the Detroit area, including manufacturing and nonmanufacturing lines, now is 49 hours.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Grenville Clark, New York attorney working for a national war service act, pictured the relatives of men in the armed services today as united in wanting a draft law to put men and women into war work.

It is obvious, he told the Senate Military Committee, that when 11,000,000 men and women are in military service their kin will represent an overwhelming majority of the nation, all agreed on the need of such a labor draft as projected in the pending Austin-Wadsworth bill.

Protesting that there is a "tremendous gap" between the nation's "all-out war talk" and actual effort, Mr. Clark, declared that America must be at least 50 per cent mobilized to win the war.

Enactment of a service-at-home act, he said, would convince our allies that we "mean to make good" and simultaneously "inspire a lack of confidence on the part of our enemies."

Work-or-fight orders cannot be used to get men and women into essential war jobs under the Selective Service Act, he said, except through "perversion, distortion, and misapplication" of the law.

From Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor members of a Labor Policy Committee within the War Manpower Commission, however, came objections to the Austin-Wadsworth bill.

They said in a statement that it "calls for nothing but the power to draft labor at a time when the exercise of that power may simply make matters worse by continuing to draft labor without co-ordinated production and civilian economy planning."

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THEN GIVE

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To Every American

A Statement by BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION

YOU, AS AN AMERICAN TAXPAYER, have a stake in the cost of this war.

As a taxpayer, you are a customer of the thousands of American factories—large and small—which are producing war materials to equip our fighting men.

As a customer, you are interested in three things: *Quality*, *Deliveries* and *Prices*.

On these three points Bendix Aviation Corporation submits the following report:

QUALITY

The quality of Bendix engineering and manufacturing is indicated by the extent to which the armed services turn to Bendix for more and more precision equipment.

To equip fully a modern bomber more than 150 different devices manufactured by Bendix are needed.

Hundreds of other Bendix devices, instruments and controls are needed for tanks, jeeps, armored cars, transport vehicles, ships and other military and naval equipment.

That such Bendix equipment—"Stromberg" aircraft carburetors, "Pioneer" instruments and navigation systems, "Scintilla" magnetos, "Bendix" radio transmitters, receivers and compasses, "Friez" weather instruments, and "Eclipse" aviation starters and generators—is worthy of the leadership and courage of the men of the United Nations is being daily proved on every battle front.

More than one-third of Bendix production in 1942 was in new devices not even on the market in 1938 — devices developed in our own research laboratories in cooperation with the U. S. Army and Navy.

DELIVERIES

During the year 1942 our 2,500 engineers and our tens of thousands of men and women production workers increased Bendix war production to **20 times that of pre-war levels.** Six major divisions of the Bendix Aviation Corporation have received the Army-Navy "E" Award for outstanding records in war production.

PRICES

We reduced prices beginning as early as February last year, and as a result, at September 30, 1942, price reductions aggregated $123,000,000 on products covered by contracts in effect at the beginning of our fiscal year and entered into during the year.

The greatly increased volume enabled us to improve efficiency of operations and to reduce profit margins; and, on the basis of the full year's operations, made it possible to return to the Government $65,400,000 in renegotiating the year's war contracts. And, in addition, Bendix will pay taxes amounting to $47,019,270.03.

★ ★ ★

Because we believe that you, as an American making your own personal contribution to the winning of this war, also have an interest in the contributions being made by such American companies as Bendix Aviation Corporation, we present the following simplified summary of how the income we received in our 1942 fiscal year was distributed:

We received from the sale of our products and other operating income	$459,169,026.55	
We received from investments and from other sources	558,654.94	
Which gave us a total income for the year, of	$459,727,681.49	100%
Of this amount we paid out, or are obligated to pay out:		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL YEAR'S INCOME
For materials and supplies, including purchases from sub-contractors	$185,199,243.00	40.3%
For payrolls to our employees	127,459,765.00	27.7%
For taxes and refunds to U. S. Government	111,067,067.12	24.2%
For maintenance of plants, machinery and equipment, rentals, telephone, power, administrative costs, income set aside to replace worn-out facilities, and to provide operating and contingency reserves	23,537,410.19	5.1%
For dividends to our stockholders	8,450,801.64	1.8%
This left a balance, which has been reinvested in the business, of	4,013,394.54	9/10 of 1%

★ ★ ★

We know that even greater responsibilities rest upon our organization in 1943.

Those who are in a position to chart military strategy have made it clear that what America's factories produce in 1943, may well determine the hour of victory over our enemies.

Every Bendix worker, every engineer, and every member of the supervisory organization has accepted this challenge.

Each will carry a heavier load through the months to come, but it is being carried with enthusiasm and a deep dedication to the cause for which all Americans are fighting.

BENDIX AVIATION CORPORATION

Ernest R. Breech

President

Women's Activities: Backing Colleges

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Declaring that the armed forces of the United States are the best educated body of fighting men, considering their numbers, ever assembled in the world, Dean Henry Holmes of Harvard's Graduate School of Education told Massachusetts clubwomen this morning that it is right and proper that the women of America should be keen to keep our colleges alive in time of war—and afterwards.

Professor Holmes spoke at the monthly Club Institute at the Y. W. C. A. on the topic "Will the War Destroy Our Colleges?" Elwood F. Ireland, Headmaster of Gould Academy in Bethel, Maine, at a meeting of the Education Committee, also stressed the contribution of liberal education in his talk on "Building Men for the Future."

Back Colleges Financially

The way to keep the colleges alive, in the opinion of Professor Holmes, is not to go into a dither about them, suspect the Government of wanting to destroy them, demand Federal subsidies for them, or make their continued existence in any respect a political issue.

"The first thing to do," he said, "is to back the colleges in their effort to be of service to the armed forces. The second is to rally alumni [and alumnae] to their support financially; and to get non-graduates to contribute, in spite of all other demands on their pocketbook. The third is to help the colleges cut expenses."

The Dean believes they can do the latter in a score of ways. "It won't do the students any harm to make their beds, or shovel snow, or cut the grass," he declared.

As for the Federal Government's helping the colleges, Dean Holmes thinks it can best do that by acting at once to equalize educational opportunity below the college level. "Federal participation in the financing of public schools is long overdue," he said.

Place for Tolerance

Observing that the American college is a tough institution, the Dean predicted that it will survive if its graduates don't weaken it by making it seem to be a place for the privileged or the lazy, or the subject of pressure-group demands. If they don't try to make it the stronghold of a party, or of some special economic doctrine, or of any single class or group. The American college should breed tolerance, friendliness, cooperation, he said.

"We do not need more colleges of the same kind," he concluded, "but more colleges of more kinds —with vocational objectives, and with better teaching of the liberal studies. Academic dust and verbalism are not good for the young. There is still much need for the fearless and careful study of what to teach and how to teach it in the area of general education, both in colleges and in the secondary schools."

Mr. Ireland expressed the conviction that "head training" must not lose out to "hand training" in the present conflict regarding what type of education is to be furnished our youth now and immediately after the war. "The relative failure of head training here and abroad," he said, "is responsible for the destruction that is today consuming the world. It would be an ironic turn of fate, indeed, if the great crisis into which we have plunged should be made the occasion for a lessening of emphasis upon head training, upon breadth of reading, and soundness of thinking."

He emphasized that the responsibility of building the man of the future falls on the school, the home, and the community. They must work together, he said, to develop in youth a feeling of sacredness for the home and a responsibility toward the community duties that world freedom entails.

Dean Holmes was introduced to the Institute audience by Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, State Chairman of War Service and Defense, and Mr. Ireland was presented to the Education Committee by Mrs. Charles H. Moore, Chairman.

By a Staff Photographer

Officers of Harvard Women's Club

Mrs. Russell F. Sheldon of Boston, First Vice-President, at left, and Mrs. James J. Hepburn of Norwood, President, at right, at meeting of the Club at the Hotel Vendome this afternoon. The program included dramatic sketches by Jane Dillon, international artist. Mrs. Howard Wilbur, Chairman of Hospitality, was in charge of the social hour. Members of this Club will be guests of the Society of Harvard Dames at the next meeting of that Club on March 10 at Phillips Brooks House in Cambridge. The Harvard Woman's Club, which was started by a group of women no longer eligible to be Dames, is interested in furthering loyalty to Harvard, and it raises funds for student loans and scholarships.

Luncheon and Musicale At Student Union Popular

Sixty guests gathered at the Boston Student Union, 96 Fenway, yesterday afternoon for a luncheon and musicale. The occasion was planned to acquaint a wider public with the Union, which provides a residence for young women from out of town who are students at the near-by conservatories, schools and colleges.

The house, obtained in 1935, has recently been renovated, and guests yesterday were delighted with its gracious atmosphere. Mrs. Katherine Osborne, Director, acted as hostess, assisted by Mrs. Royal W. Leith, President of the Board of Managers, and Mrs. Henry V. Greenough, a Board member.

Mrs. Osborne paid tribute to the pioneer work of Mrs. Edward Holmes and Mrs. George Warren, who were responsible for obtaining the attractive home in the Fenway which now houses the Union.

"Alumnae who represent 27 foreign countries as well as every state in the Union, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, are now beginning to send their own children to live with us in recognition and gratitude," said Mrs. Osborne.

The brief concert, which, according to Mrs. Osborne, was not planned a long time in advance but "just picked up for the occasion" from the talent available among the student residents, was enthusiastically received.

The young artists were Grace Landes, Virginia Mosher, Madelyn Vose, sopranos; Elizabeth Fitsgerald, Evelyn Thompson and Virginia Link, contraltos, the latter the author of the composition "Live With Me and Be My Love," sung by the group. Others were Ann Very, violinist, Ruth Haskell, accompanist, Hazel Beard and Althea Everitt, pianists.

Seamen in Protest Against Cuts in War Area Bonus Rates

Protesting against cuts in war-area bonus rates for seamen, and changes in war-risk insurance for seamen, which they described as "unfair," the Boston Officers of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Relations, today telegraphed to the War Emergency Board in Washington in opposition, according to Robert Mills, Port Agent for the Union here.

The changes, ordered effective as of March 1, call for drastic cuts in war-area bonus rates whereby only $5 a day will be paid to seamen in active war areas. Previously, there was a flate rate of bonus paid for the trip, Mr. Mills said, which in the case of a ship visiting a Russian port, meant that the members of the crew were formerly entitled to $125 bonus each for that particular trip.

Under the new insurance policy change, beneficiaries of seamen will be unable to collect unless the policy holder suffers from direct enemy action. Mr. Mills holds that many collisions occur between ships in convoy and that vessels would not be in convoy were it not for the army. Therefore, union members feel that it is unfair to limit benefits to direct enemy action, Said Mr. Mills. He pointed out that ships today are operating under conditions of war which cause accidents and that the crews should be entitled to the benefits.

Under the old conditions, deep-water A. B. seamen received $100 a month plus a 100 per cent "steaming bonus" when sailing. This is all in addition to the area bonus payable when and if the ship visits an active area. Rates to these areas vary. In the case of a ship going to Russia, for instance, Mr. Mills said, and taking five months for the round trip, and A. B.'s would receive wages of $100 a month for five months, and the same sum additional for the steaming bonus, plus $125 for a war area bonus, equal to $1,125 for the voyage, Mr. Mills said.

Swedes and Poles Sponsor 'Night'

Swedish and Polish music and folk arts will be featured at tomorrow's Open International Night program at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, at 8 p. m. This month's gathering is sponsored by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Swedish Square and Compass Club and the Polish Students Club.

Helen Studzinski Sibley, Polish violinist, will play Polish dances and classical music by Polish composers, accompanied by Sofia Stumberg, gifted pianist from Latvia. "Highlights from the Life of Chopin" will be the subject of a brief talk by Cecilia Krawiac, a member of the Students' Club.

Swedish folk songs and dances will grace a word sketch, given by Sybil Edgren, of Arthur Hazelius, patron of Swedish folk arts and founder of Skansen, that living museum of Swedish culture just outside of Stockholm. The songs will be presented by Mrs. Vera Almgren, soprano, and will be accompanied by Miss Martha Watt; the dances by the Swedish Folk Dance Club of Boston.

Following the program there will be an informal social hour with dancing and refreshments. Those interested will be given an opportunity to learn some of the simpler Swedish dances under the expert guidance of Axel Spongberg, leader, and other members of the Swedish Folk Dance Club.

Camp Fire Girls In 'Thriftee' Move

Camp Fire Girls in Boston are celebrating the thirty-first anniversary of the national organization with a series of meetings at which Miss Mary F. Fiedler, National Asosciate Field Secretary, is the guest speaker.

Miss Fiedler spoke this morning at a meeting of Camp Fire Guardians and this afternoon at a Blue Bird Leaders' Conference at the Young Men's Christian Union. Discussing the 1943 war service project "Serve by Saving," Miss Fiedler said that most of the girls have become "Thriftee" recruits in this project and are skilled in saving money for stamps and bonds, in conservation of clothes, food, home equipment, and health, and in the salvage of essential materials.

Tomorrow morning Miss Fiedler will conduct a training course for new leaders at 10:30 a. m. at Camp Fire Girls headquarters. In the afternoon she will be guest of honor at the Inter-Club Council of Greater Boston Horizon Clubs for Senior Camp Fire Girls, also to be held at headquarters.

Leadership in Camp Fire is an important wartime job, according to Miss Fiedler. "Any woman who volunteers to lead 20 girls multiplies her own war effort by 20," she declares.

Cambridge Ends Curfew

The 9:30 p. m. curfew sounded in Cambridge every night has been discontinued because of the new air raid warning regulations issued by the Army, Dr. Walter L. Cronin, chief air raid warden of Cambridge, announced yesterday. A test of air raid sirens and whistles will be held every Saturday at noon, he said.

Coldest March 4th In 71-Year Records

Another record went into the Weather Bureau's book for the waning winter months of 1942-1943 today when Boston recorded its coldest March 4 in the 71-year history of the Bureau, as the temperature dropped to an official 6 above zero. The previous low for this date was in 1884 and in 1938, when the mercury slid to 8 above the zero line.

Suburban Boston recorded even lower temperatures, however, with Needham, Dover, Westwood, and other places shivering around the zero mark. The coldest March day on record was on March 6, 1872, when the thermometer dropped to 8 below.

Announcement By Jeffers On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

William M. Jeffers, Rubber Administrator, is scheduled to make an important announcement tonight on March of Time. A second speaker, Gen. T. J. Hayes, will explain the functions of the Conversion Bureau of the Army Ordnance Department, of which he is head, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

America's Town Meeting of the Air will discuss "What Should Be Our Air Strategy Against Germany?" Speakers are Allan A. Michie, William B. Huie, authors, and Rudolph F. Gagg, assistant to the General Manager, Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

On Treasure Hour of Song, Licia Albanese, soprano, will sing Lenoir's "Speak to Me of Love" and "Vissi D'Arte" from Puccini's "La Tosca"; Francesco Valentino, baritone, sings "Annie Laurie" and Noel Coward's "Some Day I'll Find You." For their duet they sing Victor Herbert's "When You're Away." Alfredo Antonini conducts the orchestra in Marquina's "Esbana Cani"; Bizet's "Galop Scherzo" and Motive, from Johann Strauss's "Rosalinda," MBS-WNAC, 9:15 p. m.

Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, is one of the guests on Stage Door Canteen. Other guests are Harry Carey, Ed "Archie" Gardner, Shirley Booth, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Minstrelsy will live again when Music of the New World presents the traditional songs of the old minstrel shows from 1830-1880 with Dr. Frank Black conducting the NBC Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Ray Charles, tenor; Alan Holt, baritone and a male chorus, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Friday

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, is guest soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting. Mr. Szigeti will play Mozart's Concerto No. 5 in A Major for violin and orchestra, and Prokofieff's Concerto for violin and orchestra. The concert continues with Mr. Ormandy's arrangement of Handel's Concerto Grosso and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel and His Merry Pranks," MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

Racing Repeal Bill Has Hearing

Repeal of the laws permitting horse and dog racing in Massachusetts was urged today by the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Pastor of the Arlington Street Church, Boston.

Apparing before the Legislative Committee of Legal Affairs in support of his bill to repeal racing laws, the Rev. Mr. Greeley termed horse and dog racing "a malicious influence that undermines the State and economic stability of the community."

"Every gambler is a parasite in the community," the clergyman declared. He said that the parimutuel system of betting has been a "bad political influence."

Admitting that the revenue from betting was used to support the old age assistance law the Rev. Mr. Greeley pointed out that many have been forced to go on old age assistance as a result of gambling at the races.

Also favoring repeal of horse and dog racing, Representative Jacinto F. Diniz (D) from New Bedford charged that politicians were "greased up" by the racing interests. He termed racing "a racket."

Charles O'Donnell, of Lynn, President of the Massachusetss Sosiety for Old Age Pension, opposed repeal and said that the question was one that the voters decided at the polls. Representatives of the track also opposed repeal of the racing laws.

French Cookery Topic of Lectures

In order to accommodate the large number of women interested in economical French cookery, The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, is repeating the series of four lectures conducted by Mme. Alexandrine Toutoux. The demonstrations will be held in Perkins Hall at 10:30 on Friday mornings, beginning tomorrow.

Mme. Toutoux gives her audience basic recipes for omelets, soups, ragouts, and desserts and then suggests countless ways in which they may be varied. It is the cooking of the frugal French peasants that Mme, Toutoux presents, and not gourmet dishes. Homemakers are urged to use their imagination in the preparation of food and really bring romance into the kitchen. The use of herbs and spices, sour cream, and many vegetables not used in American cookery are demonstrated at the lectures.

Harold B. Campbell

Harold B. Campbell, of Cambridge, who passed on yesterday, founded, with his brother, the 35-year-old Boston firm of the Colonial Can Company. For the last two years he had been in retirement.

Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Campbell was a member of the Converse Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Malden; St. Paul's Royal Arch Chapter, Boston; Boston Council Royal and Select Masters, Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Boston Consistory Scottish Rite.

Henri Focillon

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4 (AP)—Prof. Henri Focillon, who passed on March 3, was one of the world's leading authorities on the art and archaeology of the Middle Ages. He had been professor of the history of art at Yale for 11 years.

Professor Focillon was the founder of an Institute for Advanced Studies in Bucharest, Rumania, and the International Office of Picture Galleries attached to the League of Nations. He also administered the Institute of Art and Archaeology in Paris and established principles of a method of research which made him an international leader in the scholarly study of the fine arts.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ, Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Five of a Kind; music.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—LeMar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Jack Teagarden's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Fifth National Negro Newspaper Week.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dannant" Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Huat, News.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family," sk.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam," Songs.
8:15 p. m.—Jimmy Rich's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Treasure Hour of Song.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—From Santiago, Chile.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; News.
10:45 p. m.—Basketball Game Finals.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orch.
11:30 p. m.—South American Serenade; Orchestra; Songs.

Missing Links in Canal System

By a Staff Artist

Route of Proposed New Jersey Waterway

The inland waterway from Boston to the Mexican border has two outstanding missing links. The proposed canal across the State of New Jersey, a hearing on which is scheduled for March 9 in Washington, is called the most vital link in the New England-Florida route, its proponents declare. The New Jersey canal route is shown by broken lines. Inset shows a close-up sketch of what the New Jersey canal would be if the present project is carried through. The proposed barge canal across Florida is considered by some to figure as the second missing link in an eastern web of canals.

New Jersey Canal Backed as Way to Oil Relief

Full and permanent relief from the oil shortage that has plagued East Coast States and New England in particular during this winter, can be obtained before another winter sets in if immediate action is taken in canal construction, declared Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today, in urging support of the legislation in Congress for a canal across the State of New Jersey.

A hearing is scheduled in Washington March 9 on a bill of Representative John W. McCormack (D), of Massachusetts, that would authorize a canal about 30 miles long between Bordentown on the Delaware River below Trenton, and Sayreville on the Raritan, south of Perth Amboy, Mr. Davis explained. It would be 27 feet deep and 250 feet wide at the bottom, and cost is estimated at $187,000,000, he said.

"This project is the missing link in the inland waterway between Boston and Florida," said Mr. Davis, "and would permit the transportation of vitally needed commodities, including fuel, sugar and other products, via a protected inside route, away from submarine dangers. And when the barge canal is cut across Florida, the inland route would extend to the Mexican border.

"The Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida, of which Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former Army Chief of Staff, is the chairman, is prepared to undertake construction of the barge canal across Florida and to have it complete in time to relieve the oil situation in the East by next winter if Congress and the Government will act now.

"Barge traffic on a scale adequate to supply the entire petroleum needs for the eastern states without rationing is possible within 10 months after the work is begun, General Summerall declares.

"Similar time can be made in the New Jersey cut if sufficient men and materials are utilized. Its construction as proposed in the present bill will permit many Navy vessels to navigate the distance from Boston to Norfolk, without the hazard of the open ocean," said Mr. Davis.

"The plans for the barge canal in Florida call for a 12-foot deep channel connecting the St. James River at Jacksonville with the Oklawama and Withlacoochee Rivers and Port Inglis on the Gulf Coast."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-199m
3:00	"David Harum"	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon Comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Treasury Star Parade	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book talk	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Walter Compton, news	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Shep Fields' Orchestra
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	5th Annual National	The Ink Spots
4:45	Food Fair Party	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Negro Newspaper Week	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, comm'nt	Duke Ellington's Orch
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Song Shop, Bill Eliot	Newscast	Cowboy songs; Taxes	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: Concert	Musical program	News from Abroad	Frankie Master's Orch
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	South American Way	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service; Tax talk
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns: "Arkansas	Concert Album	Kenny Baker, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	"You and the War"	Traveler"; music; guests	Sports Program	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Fiesta Rancho,"	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Fanny	"Singin' Sam": songs	"Dreamland Quartet"
8:15	with R. Sherman	Lum 'n' Abner	Brice; H. Stafford; or.	Jimmy Richard's Orch	Richard Sallinger, news
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	Mystery drama	Songs of the Range
8:45	Death Valley; News	"What Should Be Our	"Aldrich Family"; drama	Mystery drama	"What's Going On?"
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur program	Air Strategy Against Germany?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; orch.; songs; guests	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Pepusch: "The Beggar's
9:15				News Service	
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Treasure Hour of Song;	Opera"
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Talk	orch.; Bert Lahr	soloists; orchestra	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: comedy; or.; soloists; guest	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Gracie Fields, songs	"Today's News"; drama;	From Santiago, Chile	Religious services
10:30	Eno Merry Mixers	World's Most Honored	W. M. Jeffers; Gen. Hayes	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Music		Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Lionel Hampton's Orch	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:15	E B. Rideout; Master Works of Music	Sammy Eisen's Orch	What Can I Do?: drama	Milt Herth's Orchestra	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:30		Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	South American Serenade: Bob Stanley's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast: News	Frank Black, conducter		Day's End: News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590ke-CBS	WHDH-850ke-BLUE	WBZ-1030ke-NBC	WNAC-1260ke-MBS	WMEX-1510ke-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Religious program;	News Service	Songs: "Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Tune Up Time	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands	News Service	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News; Morning Notes	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Ruth Moss Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	"Uncle Sam": drama	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	of the Americas	Breakfast Club	Imogene Wolcott: food	Organ; Vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket	News; Talk; Music	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Air Express Music	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": drama	"Cheer Up Gang"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"A Woman of America"	"Cheer Up Gang"	Mason
11:00	Food News Roundup	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch	'Headlines of Tomorrow'	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ recital: tenor
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Famous Song Hits	"Snow Village": sketch	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Famous Song Hits	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Lester Huff's Trio	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade": sk.	Ted Rolfe, songs	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time, featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper
2:00	Serial drama	Red Cross Interview	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra;	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	'Pepper Young': sk.	Leo Litwin, pianist	Betty Crocker, talk	Eugene Ormandy, con-	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	ductor; Joseph Szigeti,	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	violin soloist	Popular songs
3:30	'Hollywood'; 'Post'	Thelma Jergueson, songs	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra;	Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness'	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	ductor; J. Szigeti, violin	John Kirby's Orchestra
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Uncle Sam: drama	Vaughan Monroe's Orch
4:30	Red Cross Program	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Themes and Variations	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45	Talk; Mount'n Music	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Themes and Variations	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Ray Noble's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	'Front Page Farrell"	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	The Answer Man	Press Roundup; Sports	Sportscast
6:30	Walt Cassell's Songs	Dinner Concert	Music; Hum and Strum	News from Abroad	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Col. Stoopnagle; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Sammy Eisen's Orch	News of the World	Music; Date With a Disc	News Service
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Red Cross Program: dr.	"Yankee Starlets": songs	Deanna Durbin, songs
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Across the Footlights	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Rising Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15	drama; guests	Dinah Shore, in person	Graham; F. Black's Or.	The Barries; Willard Trio	Services
8:30	"Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy": mu-	"Hit Parade": Mark	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Park Street Church
8:45	Thin Man": News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	"The 'Cisco Kid": drama	Excursions in Science
9:00	"Playhouse": drama	"Gang Busters": sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Hinde-
9:15	"Playhouse": drama	"Gang Busters": sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	mith's Mathis der
9:30	"That Brewster	Johnny Long's Orch	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz	Maler
9:45	Boy": comedy serial	Dance orchestra; Talk	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Classical Album
10:00	"Caravan": Lanny	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Network Sports	News; Defense
10:15	Ross; George	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou: music; guest	Network Sports	"Here's How It Started"
10:30	Gibbs; H. Shriner	World's Most Honored	"Ball of the Earth":	Network Sports	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Music	drama, with T. Mitchell	Network Sports	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
11:00	News; Cecil Brown	Lionel Hampton's Orch	News; Songs; Talk	News Service	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra
11:15	Claude Wickard	Men, Machines & Victory	What Can I Do?: drama	Herb Hagenor's Orch	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:30	Rideout; Orchestra	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Network Sports	Day's End: music
11:45	Joe Rudy's Orch	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Network Sports	Day's End: News

Agricultural Council Seeks Protein Feeds

Pledging its support to the nation's war programs, and placing reliance on "Yankee ingenuity" to meet threatening shortages of manpower, supplies, and machinery, the Agricultural Council of New England, at its first annual meeting in Boston yesterday voted to ask Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to act quickly to bring high protein feeds to New England, and to adjust price ceilings to accomplish this.

The Council also went on record in opposition to joining the United Mine Workers, on the basis that the majority of its members were business owners and operators. J. C. Thompson, Executive Secretary of the Council, emphasized, however, that the organization would work to increase the output of agriculture for war.

"Dairymen, poultrymen, market gardeners, and all other segments of New England agriculture must forget petty differences among themselves," said Mr. Thompson, "and get solidly behind the big job that is still to be done.

"These varied interests can get together, and they must," he added, "or outside organizations like District 50 of the U. M. W. will eventually gain a foothold. Then individual and co-operative agricultural enterprise will be a thing of the past."

The Council, which comprises 64 farmer-owned and farmer-controlled groups, and represents some 300,000 individual farmers in New England, recognized the dependency of New England agriculture on New England industry. But "the reverse situation also exists," it was pointed out. The Council, therefore, resolved to further interpret and evaluate this relationship.

It was brought to the attention of the Council that New England apple growers today face a severe shortage of wooden apple boxec for their 1943 crop. Whereas price ceilings have been adjusted recently to encourage the manufacture of such wooden containers throughout the East, except in New England, the Council voted to urge the Office of Price Administration to make immediate upward readjustments of its price ceilings on wooden apple boxes in New England, thereby encouraging production of these containers.

The Council also sought adequate inspection service to facilitate farm slaughtering of food supplies.

William J. Neal, Master of the New Hampshire State Grange, was re-elected President of the Council. S. McLean Buckingham, of Connecticut, and L. H. Marvin, of Vermont, were chosen Vice-Presidents. Roy D. Hunter, of New Hampshire, was re-elected Treasurer, and Milton Allen, President of the Boston Market Gardens Association, was elected Clerk of the Council.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 265 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., Series, March 4, 5, and 6, 8:45 a. m., WATR 1

Spanish Courses Gaining Ground in Public Schools

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Heartened by addition of 16 high schools and 6,000 students to those studying Spanish in Massachusetts public schools now as compared with a decade ago, several hundred teachers and civic leaders today have begun to apply the ideas brought forward at the educational conference just concluded in Boston by the Pan American Society of Massachusetts.

Teaching of the Spanish language emerged by general agreement as one of the most practical services the schools can render in furthering a "Peoples' Pan Americaism."

For the private schools of Massachusetts, Headmaster Clarence Allen of Rivers School reported that 59 per cent of the schools replying to a questionnaire were teaching Spanish. The courses run as high as four years in some private schools. Several are starting Spanish courses next year.

In the public High Schools, 21 added Spanish courses last September. Even so, among 175 schools returning reports, 99 have no Spanish courses.

Scarcity of Courses

How rudimentary is the North American interest in studying Latin America as compared with Europe and Asia is shown in the scarcity of courses on Latin American relations and Latin American history. Among 259 public High Schools in Massachusetts, only eight are known to be teaching courses specifically devoted to Latin America. Another 77 are teaching Latin America as an adjunct of other subjects.

Among private schools, only a few have separate courses on Latin America. Others weave Latin America into general courses on history. An encouraging note from the private schools is the work of Art Departments, which are giving attention to Latin American artists.

In Roman Catholic parochial schools, a solid year is devoted to the study of the geography and peoples of South and Central America. Teaching of Spanish is found in commercial courses more than in classic courses.

Explaining the relatively low level of school interest in things Inter-American, even after the recent spurt, Headmaster Allen said that the schools, like the American people as a whole, have had their eyes turned to Europe. So have the Latin Americans. Only now are they beginning to know each other.

Literature Overlooked

Another explanation for the slow pace of Spanish teaching was given. It is that Spanish began as a commercial subject in United States schools. The rich Spanish literature and the flavor of the language has accordingly been overlooked until lately.

Dr. Francisco S. Cespedes, Panamanian educator now assisting the Pan American Union, brought a clear summary of the Latin American school systems. Contrary to common belief, he said, these systems have many similarities with the North American ones.

The chief differences as listed by Dr. Cespedes are:

Latin American schools are controlled almost entirely by the National Government, instead of by the States.

Education is still a luxury in Latin America.

The emphasis of Latin American education is more on classic studies than on practical studies, except in vocational schools.

Kenneth Holland of the Inter-American Co-ordinator's Office in Washington looks forward to the time when there can be a Pan American Bureau of Education, he told the conference.

Mrs. Max Uhlen, Chairman of the International Relations Department of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, reported that study of Latin America is active among the 500,000 members.

Major Role in Plane Output Due for New England Spruce

New England spruce—a tree almost forgotten by the lumber industry—today is headed to play a major role in the nation's stepped-up production of cargo planes and pilot-training craft.

Airplane manufacturers are planning to use spruce lumber in the structural parts of cargo planes and training craft and in the floors of gliders.

Already the woodsman's axe is cutting into these 400-year old giants in answer to the Government's request for three sample carloads, two from Vermont and one from Maine, to be shipped to airplane plants in the Middle West for experimental purposes.

It is expected that within a few months thousands of feet of spruce lumber will be coming from New England mills and sent to New England plants to be fashioned into actual airplane structural parts. Royce W. Gilbert, Regional Lumber Chief of the War Production Board in Boston, says that plans already are under way for such a project and that completion of such plans probably will be forthcoming when airplane executives, lumber experts, and Government officials meet in Wichita, Kas., to iron out some kinks now holding up full-scale spruce lumbering operations in New England.

Demands Pour In

It took the war, however, to wake lumber experts to recognize New England spruce as something more useful than a Christmas tree. As demands for structural lumber poured into WPB offices from airplane plants and the strain on the North west's famous Sitka spruce neared the breaking point the experts turned to New England spruce to solve their problem of meeting manufacturer's requirements.

Lumber experts have agreed that New England spruce, because of its slow and steady growth, made even better structural lumber for planes than did the Sitka variety. New England spruce, they pointed out, is closer grained and has a tougher fiber.

Last November a survey of New England forests was made by W. D. Connor, then in charge of aircraft lumber for the WPB at Washington, and Mr. Gilbert. In Vermont they found tremendous stands of virgin spruce trees, 300 to 400 years years old. These stands were in the Green Mountain National Forest, the Middlebury College Reserve, and in the northeastern section of the State. They estimated that Vermont could supply 119,000,000 feet while Maine and New Hampshire both possessed excellent tracts of spruce.

Mr. Gilbert explained that the cutting of these forest giants in the reserves would aid rather than spoil these areas. These 400-year old trees, he declared, had been maturing for generations and should be cut into timber immediately if spoilage is to be avoided. Also, he pointed out, other trees in the vicinity would be given the freedom to expand.

Spruce trees for airplane lumber, Mr. Gilbert explained, must be 21 inches in diameter, breast high. He added that farmers could get "good prices" for spruce by shipping the logs to mills familiar with the method of sawing required for aircraft uses.

As a matter of fact, he said, schools for sawyers will be held in Maine, New Mampshire, and Vermont, so the proper method of sawing logs can be carried out by the mills.

Dr. Lowell Left a 'Fellows' Fund

The President and Fellows of Harvard University made known today that a fund, now in excess of $2,000,000, which had appeared on the treasurer's books as "The Society of Fellows Foundation," was the result of donations made by the University's late President A. Lawrence Lowell during the years 1932 to 1934.

President Lowell, the corporation disclosed, deposited with the treasurer a sealed letter, dated Jan. 22, 1934, which was to be opened after his passing. This letter said his desires that the gift for the Society be kept anonymous until that time, and that it should thereafter bear the name of his wife, Anna Parker Lowell.

In accordance with Mr. Lowell's wishes expressed in this letter, the corporation announced that hereafter the fund will be known as "The Anna Parker Lowell Fund."

The Society of Fellows was established by President Lowell in 1932 to give a small number of men, selected for their promise of notable contribution to knowledge, an opportunity to devote their whole time to productive scholarship and preparation therefor, free from academic regulations for degrees.

These men, known as Junior Fellows, have all the privileges of any instruction given in the University, and enjoy the use of any library or laboratory without charge.

The number of Junior Fellows on appointment must not exceed 24 at any one time. Certain Junior Fellows are continuing their work during the war, but for the time being no new appointments are being made.

Army Takes Over B. U. Dormitory

As the first step in the assignment to house 100 men in dormitories of Boston University, 22 Army Air Force officers moved into the dormitory at 326 Bay State Road this afternoon.

A second unit, consisting of enlisted men, is expected to arrive tomorrow afternoon at 338 Bay State Road.

Other arrivals are to come in groups of 20.

The airmen are to receive their military training at East Boston Airport, but they may be seen early every morning doing calisthenics on the Esplanade bank facing the dorms and on the court between buildings, according to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University.

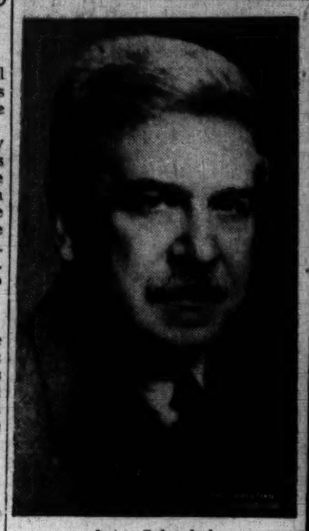
H. Herbert Sturgis

PORTLAND, Maine, March 4—H. Herbert Sturgis, banker, of this city, who passed on yesterday, authored the so-called Sturgis Law when a member of the Maine Legislature, calling for strict enforcement of the State laws prohibiting the sale of liquor.

President of the Casco Bank and Trust Company, Mr. Sturgis also was president of the Motor Sales and Service, Inc., of Portland and founder and President of the Standish Land and Lumber Company, of Standish, Maine.

A native of Standish, Mr. Sturgis maintained his voting residence there and held many offices in the town's government.

'Faust' at Opera House—Helen Hayes in New Play



Artur Schnabel

Who will give a recital in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

George Chavchavadze

Playing in New England Mutual Hall Saturday afternoon.

Carlo Peroni

Conductor of the San Carlo Opera Company, currently appearing at the Boston Opera House.

Miss Kirsten Is Heard As Marguerite

Gretchen's spinning machine tended to disassemble when anyone tried to move it aside on the Boston Opera House stage at the San Carlo performance of "Faust" last night, the wheel pulling away in the hands of Dorothy Kirsten, the heroine, and a standard letting go at a lift by Harold Kravitt, the Mephistopheles. Theatrical proptries require to be made on a take-to-pieces plan, no doubt, for the transportation manager's convenience; and no harm if the public gets an occasional glimpse of the inner workings of a playhouse.

But one thing San Carlo audiences are not let into, and that is how the company does its prompting. Thanks, too, that the artists are sure enough of their parts to get along without an admonisher under a hood at the footlights.

"Faust" classifies among those operas that go along under their musical and dramatic power, no matter what; and yet there can never be too good an interpreter of the title role, and there probably never has been a man equal to every demand of Mephistopheles. There can hardly be anything but an acceptable Marguerite if the woman representing her will but sing a little and act reasonably in character.

The praise that he is getting on toward a portrayal of Faust could fairly be awarded, then, to Eugene Conley, and the praise that he has in honest professional fashion absorbed certain of the traditions of Mephistopheles could be bestowed on Mr. Kravitt.

To say that Mme. Kirsten gave an excelling vocal presentation in her study of Marguerite is not to go too far, and is perhaps not to go far enough; for she realized the romantic element of her impersonation at least. Considering that the church scene was omitted from the performance, she hardly had a fair chance at the tragic element.

A success worthy of high mention can be described to the singing of Stefan Kazakevich, the baritone, in the duel.

W. P. T.

Jan Peerce at Musicale

Jan Peerce, tenor, gave a fair, if not a new, deal, entertaining the subscribers of the Boston Morning Musicales at the last gathering of their fifteenth season in the Hotel Statler Ballroom yesterday. With Warner Bass as his accompanist, he put in execution a recital plan that has become standard, comprising old-school airs, German songs, French songs, and songs in English, along with heroic opera scenes, which he offered either according to program or by way of recall. A musical deal, like a political one, goes alphabetically; requiring, however, fewer of the 26 symboys, or only the seven from A to G; and these modified here and there by accidentals, lend themselves to an untold number of shake-ups.

As for Mr. Peerce, a proper show tenor, he gave satisfaction in the matter of the top letter at every instance and incidence, whether C or what, and so settled his right to a place in Musicales arrangements. But he did more than that. He proved himself not merely a high voice and a follower of concert routine; he furnished every evidence of having got control of the problems of the conventional song program, which are many and fundamental. Whoever has mastered them is a complete singer.

Handel—"Come and Trip it"—tenors get few chances at staccato effects, and mostly they do not care to attempt them anyway. Schubert—"An die Leier"—the romantic coloring of it is more often hinted at by the pianist than attained by the vocalist, Brahms—"Die Mainacht"—the two stanzas must be blended into a single, passing conceit, an instant of exaltation, and back to actuality. Fauré—"Après un Rêve"—well, Mr. Peerce is not of Latin temperament, he has not, happily, the Gallic whiteness of tone; but he can get near enough to the mood of French vocal melody, and so he comes at least plausibly through.

Take him in an opera aria like the O Paradiso from "L'Africana," nobody of the present time would yearn for the grandiose, flamboyant style of Meyerbeer's day; something which Mr. Peerce commands, on a restrained, noble order, is more likely to keep the music living and lustrous.

W. P. T.

At the Telepix

Included in the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday will be one travel film on Ontario and another on Lake Placid, Disney's "Der Führer's Face," Peter Smith's "First Aiders," a Hollywood Variety musical, John Nesbit's introduction to the people of Russia, two cartoons, and a news digest.

Heifetz Seats

Stage seats have already gone on sale at Symphony Hall for the concert to be given by Jascha Heifetz on Sunday afternoon, March 21. This will be the final event in Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series.

Scollay and Modern

Beginning Friday the feature films at the Scollay and Modern will be "Star-Spangled Rhythm," with its collection of 43 stars, and "Truck Busters," with Richard Travis and Virginia Christine.

Walter Pidgeon is to have the part of Petronius in Metro's Technicolor remake of "Quo Vadis?" to be directed by Mervyn Le Roy. The first production, made in 1913 by an Italian company, was shown all over the United States as a special attraction.

On the Stage

Lew Cooper plans to revive soon in New York, "Run, Little Chillun," a Negro musical, with Canada Lee featured in the cast.

Reports from San Francisco are to the effect that Ed Wynn is well-liked in his new variety show, "Big Time."

The Lambs, New York theatrical club, will omit their annual gambol this year in favor of Thursday night entertainments for service men.

Michael Todd expects soon to produce a new play by William Saroyan, "Go Away, Old Man."

Grace Moore is to sing at the Roxy Theater, New York, for two weeks beginning March 10.

Harriet Beecher Stowe Drama Makes Its Debut in New York

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

After the fall of the final curtain on the first performance of "Harriet" Wednesday night at Henry Miller's theater, most of the spectators remained in their seats to give Helen Hayes a dozen curtain calls for her characterization of the woman who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin." On all sides could be heard exclamations of praise for the player and her new play. There is every indication that it promises to become a success to be placed beside her Queen Victoria and Mary of Scotland.

Covering a period of many years—almost from Harriet Beecher Stowe's girlhood, when she was overshadowed like her sisters by the numerous Beecher brothers, all prominent in the ministry, until her old age of fame and prosperity gained by her own efforts as a writer—the play offers Miss Hayes scope for all her powers. Just how strong a note she could strike was indicated in the first act, when, as a young mother determined to protect her small son from the violence of antiabolition riots in Cincinnati, she fiercely sends her husband away with the command that he obtain a professorship in some northern college where she might bring up her boy in peace.

The lighter scenes of shining charm so characteristic of Miss Hayes came off with all the success that her warmest admirers could wish. At the end she attained to her fullest effect in a patriotic speech to a throng that besieged Harriet's house in Andover, Mass., to honor her after her visit to see her convalescent soldier son and to receive a tribute from Abraham Lincoln.

The play serves well its purpose of indicating the turmoil of 90 years ago over slavery, and of showing how events pushed Mrs. Stowe into the writing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Climaxing the authors' design is a heart-wrenching scene at the end of the second act, showing an escaped woman slave being dragged out of the Stowe house in Brunswick, Maine, in the '50's by those who would be paid a bounty for turning the woman back to her owners under the Fugitive Slave Act. "Slaves are property and property is sacred," one of her captors says. The spectators sat in that stillness that comes over a theater audience only in those moments when the drama exercises its full effect.

Matching the play in every detail are the period settings and costumes. Beechers by the dozen adorn the stage in various styles of beards, and the ladies billow about picturesquely in crinolines. Sydney Smith plays Henry Ward Beecher forcefully within the outlines arranged for him by the authors, presenting the famous preacher as a more petty personage than one might have expected.

Jane Seymour as Catharine, early worker for suffrage, conveys a strong portrait of a crusader. As the scholarly, absent-minded professor who married Harriet, Rhys Williams causes much sympathetic laughter. There is stateliness in Robert Harrison's presentation of Dr. Lyman Beecher. Edna Thomas as Sukey, the escaped slave, brings tragedy itself upon the stage in that climax scene.

'Harriet'

A new play in three acts and eight scenes by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements, starring Helen Hayes, and presented by Gilbert Miller. Staged by Elia Kazan, settings by Lemuel Ayers, costumes by Aline Bernstein. At Henry Miller's Theater beginning March 3. The cast:

Auntie Zeb	Alberta Perkins
Henry Ward Beecher	Sydney Smith
Catharine Beecher	Jane Seymour
Harriet Beecher Stowe	Helen Hayes
Calvin Stowe	Rhys Williams
William Beecher	Guy Sorel
Edward Beecher	Geoffrey Lumb
Mary Beecher Perkins	Carmen Mathews
Charles Beecher	Hugh Franklin
Thomas Beecher	Gaylord Mason
Isabella Beecher	Harda Klaveness
James Beecher	Ronald Reiss
Dr. Lyman Beecher	Robert Harrison
Mr. Tuttle	Harrison Dowd
Mr. Wycherly	Victor Frans
Celestine	Mildred Taswell
Freddie Stowe (as child)	Edmond Abel
Mrs. Hobbs	Helen Carew
Freddie Stowe (as young man)	Jack Manning
Georgie Stowe	Joan Tetzel
Hatty Stowe	Betty Wade
Eliza Stowe	Leonore Wade
Jerusha Pantry	Seth Arnold
Lowell Denton	William Woodson
Sukey	Edna Thomas
Haley	Benedict MacQuarrie
Jane	Philippa Bevans

'Men in Uniform' Art Show

"Men in Uniform" is the title of an exhibition which will be on view at the Robert C. Vose Galleries through March 13. Margaret Fitzhugh Browne has prepared a series of portrayals of men in service.

All the portraits are painted directly from models. Miss Browne has been very careful to describe clearly the respective uniforms and insignia, and she sometimes completes the composition with supplementary equipment.

Miss Browne does not resort to a standard presentation; no formula underlies these personal portrayals. The men are presented for the most part in natural and relaxed postures. The painter has tried to elicit traits of self-confidence and determination. Smiles come naturally and the eyes are invariably the focus of interest.

Painters are probably pleased to paint men in uniform. They are permitted a temporary respite from the civilian clothing of modern times that is so unimaginative, so lacking in variants. The subjects all possess a jauntiness which is no doubt enhanced by proper accentuations of military tailoring.

Miss Browne's exhibition should interest visitors. Many of her sitters are Bostonians, and with her skill in catching a likeness they will no doubt be quickly identified by their friends and relatives.

D. A.

Collins Program

Robert Hall Collins, baritone soloist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will give the second of his series of three recitals at the Gardner Museum on Saturday afternoon at 2:45, with Grace B. Davis as accompanist. The program:

"Alma del Core"	Caldara
"Come Raggio di Sol"	Caldara
"Vezzosette et Care"	Falconieri
"Erinnerung"	Brahms
"Wanderers Nachtlied"	Liszt
Il lacerato spirito, from "Simon Boccanegra"	Verdi
"The Statue"	Cui
"The Asra"	Rubinstein
"The Christ is Risen"	Rachmaninoff

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Men in Shadow," by Mary Hayley Bell. Produced by Max Gordon. Starring Roy Hargrave. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Pygmalion," by George Bernard Shaw. Starring Sylvia Sidney. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"The Killers." "The Doodlers." "Hello, Out There," presented by the Lolamy Theater. 8:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company, Carlo Peroni, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:20, 5:35, 9:45. "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. 3:10, 7:29.

Exeter—"Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:38. "Steret of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"So Ends Our Night," Fredric March, Margaret Sullavan. 1:54, 5:40, 9:30. "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. 1, 4, 7:50.

Keith Memorial—"They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:15, 10. "Caiaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:30, 9.

Majestic—"Fantasia." 10 a. m., 12:13, 2:26, 4:39, 6:53, 9:05. Pathe News, 12:04, 2:17, 4:30, 6:43, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 7:55.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:44, 5:20, 7:58, 10:35. Stage Show: 11:03 a. m., 1:40, 4:17, 6:54, 9:31.

Scollay—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"One Day in Soviet Russia," "Picturesque Massachusetts," "U. S. Marine Band," "Red Cross," "Popular Science No. 1," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"Historical Massachusetts," "Scotland-Britain's Documentary Classic," "Science," "The Chaplains," "Point Rationing," cartoons, half hour digest of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. "The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30.

Tremont—"Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 9 a. m., 12:25, 4:09, 7:50. "H. M. Pulham, Esq." 10:25 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:30.

Uptown—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. "Ice Capades Revue." 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 7:45. Allston: "Night for Crime," G. Farrell, Lyle Talbot. "Dead Men Walk," Mary Carlisle. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 8. Regent: "Private Snuffy Smith," Bud Duncan, Ed. Kennedy. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 2. Continuous from 1:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Bainter. "Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

Coolidge Corner: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Always in My Heart."

Cleveland Circle: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney, Jr. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 2, 8.

University: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 3:10, 6:30, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Madam Spy," Connie Bennett, D. Porter. "Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm, Robert Lowery.

Codman: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 7:45.

Franklin: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Payne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, A. Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. 3:10, 8:10. "The Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elizabeth Fraser. 2, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. A. Smith. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable. "Sunday Punch," Jean Rogers. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Ganada: "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 1:30, 4:46, 8:02. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 2:43, 5:59, 9:15.

Mystic: "The Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:55, 8:27. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 3:25, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2, 7, 10. "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald, Robert Young. 3:10, 8:15.

Strand: "Reunion in France," John Wayne, Joan Crawford. 3:05, 8:20. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean.

Fellsway: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts, John Sheppard. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan.

NATICK—Colonial: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Madam Spy," Constance Bennett, Don Porter. "Rhythm on Parade." Stage show: 2, 8.

Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Great Gildersleeve," Hal Peary, J. Darwell. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Wings and the Woman," Anna Neagle. "Moonlight in Havana," Alan Jones, Jane Frazee.

Strand: "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. "Silent Witness," Frank Albertson. 2, 8.

Capitol: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan, Charles Coburn. "Careful, Soft Shoulder," Virginia Bruce. Continuous 2-11.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camée: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, George Murphy. "Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:45, Cantinuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Rex Bell, Kent Taylor. 2:09, 7:54. "Nightmare," Brian Donlevy, Diana Barrymore. 3:43, 9:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Escort Girl." "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Springtime in the Rockies." Betty Grable, John Payne. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Pacific Rendezvous," Jean Rogers, Lee Bowman.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. "Wildcat," Richard Arlen, A. Judge.

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JAMES CAGNEY in "Y

American Airmen Annihilate Japanese Convoy of 22 Vessels In South Pacific

Continued from Page 1

troops compelled a four-mile withdrawal by the Allies in the north, near the sea, the Allies gradually were regaining the initiative. In the center, the British and Americans pursuing Marshal Rommel had come to within 10 miles of the Faid Pass, where Marshal Rommel first opened his recent attack.

Convoy Sunk:

22 Japanese Ships Reported Destroyed

An entire convoy of 22 Japanese ships, including 10 cruisers or destroyers, has been virtually annihilated in the Bismarck Sea and 15,000 Japanese soldiers bound for New Guinea have been almost entirely wiped out by airmen of the Southwest Pacific Command, an Allied communiqué announced.

The victory, the bulletin said, was achieved at the cost of only three Allied fighters and one bombers, while 55 Japanese planes protecting the powerful armada were shot out of the fight and many others damaged. Thirty-three of the 55 were listed as certainly destroyed and 22 as "probables."

In addition to the 15,000 ground troops killed or drowned in the Allied onslaught, several thousand Japanese naval personnel probably perished, a spokesman said.

The persistent two-day aerial attack—one of the great plane-versus-ship battles of the war—"completely dislocated" the Japanese campaign, the communiqué said. It obviously reduced the threat to Australia.

"We have achieved a victory of such completeness as to assume the proportions of a major disaster to the enemy," the communiqué said, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur added that "merciful providence must have guarded us in this great victory."

The enemy transports and warships represented an estimated tonnage of 90,000 tons.

"All are sunk or sinking," the communiqué said.

The action was executed brilliantly under extreme weather hazards and extended from the Vitiaz Straits, between the Bismarck Archipelago and the New Guinea coast, south to Huon Gulf on which the Japanese bases of Lae and Salamaua are situated. The convoy started from Rabaul, New Britain, and originally consisted of 14 ships. Eight more vessels joined it Wednesday shortly before the final, concentrated Allied attack.

The convoy was first attacked Tuesday. Wednesday, when the last of the 22 ships was turned into a burning, listing hulk, more than 100 tons of bombs had been dropped by Allied airmen.

"Our air force in all categories constantly attacked throughout the day and ship after ship was again and again hit with heavy bombs from low altitudes," the communiqué related.

"Enemy air coverage became weaker and weaker; his forces more scattered and dispersed; and finally his remnants, isolated and bewildered, were gradually annihilated by our successive air formations as we sent them into combat.

"Our losses were light, one bomber and three fighters shot down and a number of others damaged but returned to base.

Spitfire Hailed As Master of Zero

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in Australia, Feb. 15 (Delayed)

British Spitfire planes now are operating under Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney's command in Northwestern Australia, it has been disclosed, and airmen here consider them far superior to the Japanese Zero fighter.

General Kenney is in command of all Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific theater of operations.

In the Air:

Hamburg Target Of RAF Bombers

The Royal Air Force made a heavy attack on Hamburg Wednesday night in the eighth successive night attack on Germany or German-occupied areas in Europe, it was announced officially in the wake of two German raids on London.

Other targets in Western Germany also were hit by the strong RAF force, it was announced.

The attack on Hamburg, heavily battered since the beginning of the war, followed a large-scale assault Monday night on Berlin. Hamburg has been visited by RAF bombers nearly 100 times.

It was indicated that the attack on Hamburg, Germany's leading submarine building center and base, was almost as heavy as the raids on Cologne, St. Nazaire and Berlin within the past week.

Twice before this year the RAF dropped four-ton and two-ton bombs on Hamburg.

While the British announced the loss of 10 planes, the Germans claimed they had shot down 14.

During daylight Wednesday Mosquito bombers attacked the crushing and grinding plants of the molybdenum mines at Knaben, Norway, 40 miles east of Stavanger. One plane was lost in the raid.

Raid on London:

German 'Revenge' Attack Is Weak

The two raids of German bombers on London and, other points Wednesday night and early Thursday were obvious examples of propaganda bombing, a special dispatch from London indicates.

Bombs were dropped in a few districts of London during the first raid, causing some damage and casualties. A communiqué declares: "Damage was nowhere extensive."

Three enemy planes were destroyed out of a relatively small number of German raiders—30 or 40 crossed the coast in the first attack, even fewer in the second.

Although both raids produced a great amount of noise in London, most of it came from the antiaircraft barrage. Incendiaries were dropped and started some fires but these were quickly extinguished.

German radio claims that "great devastation" was caused by the Luftwaffe give away the present Nazi air tactics. The raid was plainly of the "face-saving" variety.

Antiaircraft gunners and civil-defense workers were on the lookout, expecting something far heavier in the way of retaliation for the RAF's big blitz on Berlin. To Londoners who went through the air raids of 1940 and 1941, the Luftwaffe attempt was striking evidence of the reversal in the relative air strength of the RAF and the Luftwaffe.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Battlelines Move West

White arrows show main points at which Russians are advancing. Black line is approximately the present position of the battle front. Dotted line is the farthest line held by the Germans in the 1941 and 1942 campaigns.

Russia:

Soviet Advance Threatens Orel

The Red Army continued to pursue German forces which fled their defense citadel at Rzhev, and under appalling weather conditions Soviet troops plowed forward west and northwest of Kursk to heighten their menace to Orel, hinge bastion between the central and southern fronts.

The Berlin Radio reported that Russian forces had made "local breaches" in Axis positions on the flanks of the front around Orel, 200 miles south of Moscow.

Besides endangering Orel, operations northwest of Kursk, 80 miles south of that city, pointed a spear toward Bryansk, which has been the Nazis' main supply base for central-front operations.

The capture of Dmitriev, announced in a special communiqué Wednesday night along with the capture of Rzhev and Lgov, placed the Red Army columns about 45 miles from the Bryansk railway through Konotop to Kiev, Capital of the Ukraine.

Dmitriev is 85 miles southwest of Bryansk on the Bryansk-Lgov railway, 50 miles northwest of Kursk and 65 miles southwest of Orel.

Konotop, one of the German strongholds on the path to Kiev, already is threatened by a Russian advance which carried west of Sumy, 70 miles southeast of Konotop.

The Russian communiqué said German counterattacks and attempts to set up new defense lines southwest of Rzhev were being smashed by Soviet troops, and that the Russian advance continued with the capture of 11 more towns.

The Russians declared that 2,000 German casualties were counted after Rzhev fell.

Veteran Troops Guarded City

Izvestia, Government newspaper, said that veteran Axis troops had been holding the city and that several rings of trenches, a strong system of pillboxes, and miles of wire fences, ditches and ice walls had been set up by the garrison behind fortified villages on the approaches to the city.

Simultaneous assaults were launched by the Russians from the east, south and west, Izvestia said, to recapture the city.

The newspaper asserted that railway communication with Velikie Luki, 150 miles to the west, soon would be resumed and that by spring the first ships would begin to operate on the Volga, which cuts through the city and runs to the Caspian Sea.

This series of triumphs, hard on the heels of the eight-day offensive, pointed toward Staraya Russa after the capture of Demyansk and Zaluchye, west of the Valdai Hills, led the Moscow Radio to declare:

"The capture of Lgov and Dmitriev has shown that German hopes that that spring would slow down the advance of the Red Army were unfounded. The Red Army is still advancing."

Spring and thaws spreading in the Donets Basin were blamed for some of the slowing down below Kharkov, north of Stalino and in the Kuban Caucasus, although Soviet communiqués have been frank in noting stiff German resistance and fierce counterattacks.

North Africa:

Attack by Axis Bends Allied Line

Renewed Axis attacks in Northern Tunisia forced a four-mile withdrawal of the Allied line in the Sedjenane sector while Allied patrols following General Field Marshal Edwin Rommel's retreat in the central sector re-entered Sidi bou Zid, before strategic Faid Pass, without opposition, field dispatches said.

Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's forces gained ground in the Sedjenane area only at the expense of very heavy casualties and "attacks in other areas were all successfully repulsed," said a communiqué from Allied headquarters.

At the same time, it was announced that light armored forces of the British Eighth Army had engaged and repulsed enemy infantry striking east of Mareth, an anchor of the fortified line in Southern Tunisia.

"The enemy has reinforced his infantry with tanks in this area," the communiqué added.

"On the night of March 2," it said, "targets at Tunis and objectives near Mareth were bombed. Our bombers attacked air fields at Tunis and made raids on enemy landing grounds in the Gabès area. Hits were seen on all the targets attacked, particularly among aircraft on the ground."

Allied medium bombers attacked Axis ground targets, and fighters destroyed a number of enemy vehicles, the communiqué said.

Three Axis aircraft were reported destroyed in air combat and three Allied planes are missing.

The Allied push into Sidi bou Zid placed vanguards within a few miles of Faid Pass, through which Marshal Rommel's tank-supported infantry stormed Feb. 14, in an offensive that drove at some points as far westward as the Algerian frontier before British and American divisions turned the tide west and northwest of Kasserine Pass.

Reconnaissance patrols proceeded slowly toward Faid Pass to avoid the many mine fields left behind by the Germans, who were believed to be reconcentrating to meet an expected blow by the Eighth Army from the south.

Similar patrols penetrated to within a few miles of Gafsa, former American base 85 miles southwest of Faid Pass on the secondary rail line that loops inland from coastal terminals at Mahares and Sousse.

Fighting Renewed On Northern Front

A renewal of fighting was reported meanwhile on the northern front, where the French said they had repulsed attempted infiltrations by General von Arnim's forces in the area above Medjez-el-Bab, 35 miles southwest of Tunis.

The French also announced a success on the extreme southern end of the front, declaring their camel corps patrols had reached Nefta, approximately 60 miles southwest of Gafsa on the northern rim of the Shott Djerid salt marshes.

A Reuters dispatch reported that forward patrols of the British Eighth Army facing Marshal Rommel's forces across the Mareth Line had made a junction with American reconnaissance forces pushing down below Gafsa.

There were indications, meanwhile, that the Tunisian campaign was about to enter a new phase stressing aerial activity.

Improving weather has turned large sections of the northern area into vast natural airfields and is permitting the American Air Forces and the RAF to bring their full strength into action.

Mediterranean:

British Subs Destroy 7 Ships

British submarines in the Mediterranean have destroyed seven enemy vessels and damaged nine others, the Admiralty announced.

One of the submarines, it said, surfaced in the Gulf of Genoa near the Italian coast and fired on a shipbuilding yard, reporting that it "scored several hits with high-explosive shells on two vessels on the stocks."

Another submarine operating close in shore shelled a train on a bridge.

"In addition to these two successful actions," the Admiralty announced, "His Majesty's submarines operating against Axis supply lines in the Mediterranean have destroyed seven more enemy vessels.

"These included a large supply ship, a medium-sized supply ship, two small supply ships, a minesweeper and two tugs.

"Our submarines also damaged nine other enemy vessels, among which were a large tanker and a large supply ship."

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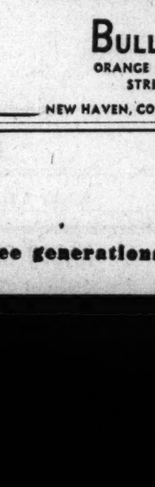

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Führer's Relation to Army: Has Nazi Party Yielded?

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 3—Germany's continued reverses in Russia, together with Hitler's failure to put in a personal appearance at any German public function for so many weeks past, have naturally raised the question of his present relationship to the Army and to the people, but without simultaneously providing a satisfactory authoritative answer.

The Völkisher Beobachter emphasized earlier this week that Gen. Heinz Guderian, recently appointed Inspector General of Armored Forces, was under the direct command of the Führer, thereby wishing to convey the impression that Hitler's command has continued uninterruptedly.

But there is reliable evidence that even if not at this very moment, then very soon supreme control of the German forces will have passed out of Hitler's hands.

Two Headquarters Forecast

In order, however, to keep up the fiction of the present situation there will probably be two headquarters, one Hitler's or the Führer's Hauptquartier, and the other the Hauptquartier des Heeres (headquarters of the Army).

Hitler will remain in supreme control of the former which is to be situated in the Polish Corridor and therefore near to Germany, and Gen. Fritz von Mannstein will probably be the head of the other which will be hundreds of miles southeast, probably near Zhitomir.

In such conditions Hitler will clearly concern himself more with the home front and leave conduct of the war to his professional General Staff officers.

The only question appears to be whether Hitler still believes that despite the terrific German losses in men and matériel he can still lead a successful spring offensive against the Russians and so win back his lost prestige.

The most recent information, however, suggests that both he and the Nazi Party have had to yield in this issue.

Cleavage in Press

The loss of Kharkov was a more serious and unexpected blow than the German people expected, since they had been told the situation there was quite favorable, and then two days later that in order to avoid a waste of human lives the German High Command had decided avoid a struggle.

One consequence of the continued failures resulted in a marked cleavage in press opinion regarding the next military developments.

In such conditions it is not surprising that both the recent speech by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and Hitler's proclamation concentrated upon total warfare at home. The latter statement was read in Munich by Hermann Esser, No. 3 in the Nazi Party roll, but a man who for some years past has concentrated upon tourist and traffic affairs, not on politics.

Extension of Slave Labor

Its greatest emphasis was upon the fact that the Reich would enforce slave labor still further on the occupied countries—"we shall realize the resources of Europe's manpower and material as never before in history"—and that Germany would have to lean upon its women workers to save the present situation.

"It is the bulk of our women who are the strongest element in our people's fight for existence," Hitler admitted. The German press complains, however, that women are still afraid of the "dirty factory" and are avoiding armaments factories where they are most urgently needed.

Typical of the methods the Nazis are now adopting is what happened at Dessan. The public gallery of the police court was filled with people, mainly women. An official of the Employment Office suddenly appeared and "took care of these people with plenty of leisure."

Spread of Occultism

Meanwhile living conditions continue to become more difficult in Germany today. A recent visitor to Berlin wrote that people were not shabby, but that he didn't see a single well-dressed woman or man in the theaters. Only the soldiers looked smart.

In Germany today it is possible to give pleasure even by presents such as a few collar studs or pairs of shoelaces. Perfume at 50 reichsmarks a bottle was the only luxury item he could obtain.

As has happened so often before in wartime, belief in occultism is reported to be rapidly increasing among all classes in Germany. In consequence a special office has been opened in Munich for investigating various branches of occultism now being practiced and to bring before the law courts any thought to be inimical to the war effort or the state.

Comfort From Head to Foot

Associated Press

Resourceful Footwork on Tunisian Front

Somewhere in Tunisia, Sergeant Edward Sweeney of Newark, N. J., finds a new use for his steel helmet. Ingenuity of this sort is typical of that displayed by American servicemen under challenging and trying conditions. Note section of "pup-tent" colony in back of spot where Sergeant Sweeney bathes his "dogs."

Russia and Balkans: Rumania in Middle

By Derek Patmore

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, March 4—Will the Russians be able to invade the Balkans this spring?

This topic is being discussed by foreign diplomatic circles here, and foreign military experts do not discount such possibility if the present Soviet advance in Southern Russia continues. The present offensive has shown that great rivers such as the Don, Volga, Dnieper, and Dniester do not provide sufficient obstacles to a strong advancing army, and if the German High Command decided to retire to the Riga-Odessa line Rumania itself will be directly threatened.

Latest reports from Bucharest confirm that Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu and his Government are acutely aware of such danger and the Rumanians have already ordered evacuation of all their wounded from Odessa.

This evacuation took place under difficult conditions because the Germans refused to allow the Rumanians to use the railways, and thus the Rumanians were forced to use wagons and small boats to transport their wounded, who had come to Odessa in thousands in this primitive manner.

Deep Concern in Rumania

Undoubtedly Rumania is now seriously alarmed by its possible fate and it is now thought in some foreign diplomatic circles here that recent rumors in regard to Premier Antonescu's visit to this country were put out by the Rumanians in the deluded hope that the Turks might help them to save their own desperate situation.

However, Ankara has made it clear that the Turkish Government could not undertake any negotiations for a separate peace without the agreement of the United Nations and Russia, and thus Rumania, linked to the Axis, finds itself in a difficult situation.

How serious the Rumanians feel the position is is indicated by the news that the Rumanians themselves have begun to make petrol stores in the Carpathian Mountains and that frantic attempts are being made to fortify possible strong points inside Rumania itself.

Dissension in Bulgaria

Meanwhile the Russian menace to the Balkans is having its repercussions on Bulgaria where internal troubles still continue. It is rumored in foreign diplomatic circles here that King Boris, faced with growing Nazi pressure and internal difficulties, recently threatened to leave the country rather than plunge Bulgaria into war.

Now that the Russians are pressing the Germans backward at a sensational pace, King Boris may attempt to save his own situation by disowning the police of Premier Bogdan Philoff and by declaring he was always secretly on the side of the Yugoslavs.

Hungary, too, is disturbed by the rapid Soviet advance in Southern Russia, and should Kiev fall, the Hungarian situation might become extremely perilous.

It is significant that recently even the weak government of Premier Nicholas De Kallay issued a decree that a Hungarian subject joining any "foreign army" automatically loses his Hungarian citizenship.

This measure, which was aimed at German minorities who once were extremely aggressive, already has had effect because 700 Germans recently resigned from the pro-Nazi Volksgruppe rather than join the Nazi armed forces, and while foreign diplomatic circles here discount stories in regard to a Hungarian move for a separate peace undoubtedly Hungary is weary of the Russian war.

During recent months Hungarian losses on the Russian front have been tremendous, and these have even impressed the Hungarian nobles and landed classes who formerly rushed Regent Admiral Horthy into a pro-Nazi policy.

Peace Bid Unlikely

According to reliable information from Budapest Admiral Horthy, who has always secretly cherished pro-Allied sentiments, being a sailor and great admirer of the British Fleet, would welcome an opportunity and slip from the clutches of a Nazi alliance, and although the German Minister Heinz von Jagow is attempting to curb defeatist feelings in the Hungarian Capital, even Government circles now think that the Axis will be beaten.

Still it is unlikely that the Nazis, who have a strong grip on Hungary by reason of its geographic situation, will allow Admiral Horthy or any Hungarian Government to sue for a separate peace.

Finally, it is significant that while Balkan Governments show signs of nervousness in regard to the future, President Inonu of Turkey in an address to electors made the following statement: "It is our duty to be ready with decisions for the postwar period as much as it is our duty to be ready during wartime."

British Women on Equality Basis

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—Three proposed Government schemes announced here Feb. 24 are designed to help married women play a greater part in solving Britain's increasingly difficult manpower problem and to remedy some of the economic injustices which may arise as a consequence. They are:

1. Recommendation of the Government Select Committee that woman civilians should get the same compensation for war injuries as men.

2. A tentative scheme for setting up district pools of domestic help so that more married women can be freed to take up whole or part-time war work. This would be under the direction of the Ministry of Labor.

3. A further callup of childless wives is to be directed into jobs near their homes.

Flat Scale Proposed

Adoption of flat rates of compenstaion for war injuries for all adult civilians, irrespective of sex or occupation, is the chief recommendation in the report of the select committee on equal compensation, issued as a Government White Paper.

This is a reform which women's organizations here, led by Mrs. Mavis Tate, Member of Parliament, have worked hard to bring about since the air raids began and the participation of women in war work has spotlighted the glaring anomalies of the present system, as between men and women.

The setting up of this committee was the outcome of Mrs. Tate's amendment to an address made last November regretting that no mention had been made in the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament of any intention to "compensate civilian women equally with civilian men" for war injuries.

The basis of the committee's conclusions is that where those of all ages, all occupations, all capacities may suffer like injuries, it is obvious that the principle of compensation adopted must be one common to all.

New proposals would give 35s. weekly as compensation allowance for war injury for all—men and women alike. One hundred per cent pensions would be 37s. 6d. weekly for men and women. These are the allowances now paid to men but women get considerably less.

Part-Time Servants

The new proposals would benefit particularly the housewife who has heretofore been classed as non-gainfully employed and who therefore receives less than half the compensation that her husband gets—16s. 4d. weekly injury allowance, 15s. weekly pension.

The scheme for providing part-time servants in the home to release more married women for war industries was announced to Commons in the manpower debate yesterday by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor.

A great national scheme for collective domestic help is being worked out he said under which women in the poorest district in London or her well-to-do sister in Mayfair would be able to get part-time domestic help from the pool to free her for war work.

Married women without children are to be directed into industry in large numbers in the coming year, Mr. Bevin announced. "We are hoping to utilize every possible woman in her own locality," he said.

Toronto Woman Is Conservation Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, March 4

Mrs. H. M. Aitken of Toronto has been appointed Director of the Government's conservation program, according to an announcement from Ottawa. Her job will be to conduct a nation-wide campaign against waste of food, clothing and household appliances.

Women will be asked to make over their own clothing, as well as coats and suits for the family, says Mrs. Aitken, who was Director of Women's Activities at the Canadian National Exhibition.

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British Forces Debate Social Plan

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—Men and women of Britain's fighting services definitely are not prohibited from reading and discussing Sir William Beveridge's social-security plan.

It is necessary to stress this in view of reports which continue to circulate about an alleged ban on the Beveridge plan and in view of misconceptions of the situation existing both here and abroad and in view of the heated controversy which continues in the British press and Parliament about the way the British War Office has handled the question of the Beveridge report.

Though there is no ban on reading or discussing it, critics legitimately can charge that Army authorities, by their decision to eliminate the Beveridge plan for the time being from the official educational curriculum of the troops, have in fact been leaving out the very subject which tops the list of what the average soldier wants most to know about.

Hard to Believe

When reports reach here of a British sailor in Boston declaring he is prohibited from reading the Beveridge report, it is a story hard to believe. An Admiralty official here today described it to me as a "saloon story." That certainly is what it sounds like, for the following reasons:

1. The Beveridge report is on sale, in complete or abridged version, at every bookstall the British sailor passes when ashore. It probably has been more fully reported than any other event in recent years in Britain's newspapers, which British sailors are allowed to read freely.

2. As neither the Navy nor the Air Force has a scheme of compulsory education comparable to that of the British Army, the questions of the publication of the Beveridge report and comments in official educational publications do not arise for the Navy and the Air Force.

3. To the question, "Might not the captain of a British ship direct his company not to concern itself with the Beveridge plan?" the answer I have been given here is that no captain would have any such authority to ban reading or private discussion of a Government publication on sale everywhere.

Contributing Factors

Briefly, the events which led up to this situation over the Beveridge plan and fighting forces is as follows:

Since this war began, the British Army has evolved an educational organization called the Army Bureau of Current Affairs, which generally is recognized to be doing a fine job of educating the troops. This organization periodically issues official publications, including Current Affairs.

When the Beveridge report came out, War Secretary Sir James Grigg was presented with an advance copy of Current Affairs containing a summary of the report written by Sir William Beveridge himself, together with a proposed brief for A. B. C. A. lectures on it.

Sir James considered this was not objective reporting of the plan. He also was concerned lest the impression be given that the scheme already had been accepted by the Government, whereas in fact it had not even been debated in Parliament. He contended that, above all else, the objectivity of the A. B. C. A. needed to be preserved. Therefore, he took the provocative course of recalling all copies of Current Affairs which had not been shown him till after their printing.

In Sir James' behalf, it must be pointed out that the situation over the Army Bureau of Current Affairs is hardly comparable to anything in civilian life. This part of Army education is compulsory. Moreover, Sir James felt the Army lecturers would need time to study the far-reaching issues of the Beveridge plan before attempting to guide Army thought on it.

Free to Discuss Plan

In the meantime, as Sir James pointed out to questioners in Parliament, any soldier can read and discus the plan while the Army education authorities are encouraged to provide lectures on this subject by qualified lecturers, both military and civilian, under the ordinary Army education scheme at which attendance is voluntary, as distinct from the compulsory A. B. C. A. scheme.

As a lecturer to the Army myself, I can vouch for the truth of this statement. I have come across no brass-hat interference with accepted lecturers. We feel we have a completely free hand to express any views we please within reason. Official guidance is confined to such hints as don't voice anti-Jewish sentiments. The troops won't like it.

These voluntary lectures are a big factor in Army education today.

Last week Sir James announced to the House of Commons that he now is considering the possibility of producing a more comprehensive brief for lectures suitable as a basis for the A. B. C. A. But he stands firmly by his original decision.

Mountain From Molehill

Unfortunately, that decision has caused a mountain of trouble out of all proportion, in the opinion of objective observers, to the issues involved. Soldiers in camp have been angered at what they call being treated like children. There has been some muttering of terms the "fascism." But for the most part, the British think Sir James' action stupid.

In the meantime, some misguided sailors in Boston imagine they can't even read the Beveridge plan.

What the controversy has done is to stir up a good deal of political dust. Sir James has heightened his reputation as the "most self-willed man in Westminster." A very few officers in the Army unwisely have shown signs of welcoming what they hoped was a still-lingering stopper on progressive thought.

But anyone who imagines that Britain's Army, Navy, and Air Force are not discussing the Beveridge plan flat out is sadly misguided.

London Opens Arms To Returning Flock

By the Associated Press

London

Despite recent air raids, children are returning to London in increasing numbers.

The number of children in the capital has now reachad a wartime record of 226,750 aged five to 14, with an additional 48,300 aged three to five.

Fewer than 125,000 London children are now in the country. The London County Council is trying to secure the release of its 5,000 teachers now at country schools to cope with the teaching job in London again.

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Who Wouldn't Stop Reading?

Private Abe N. Yanefsky, at left, and Private Robert Ball evidently had been engaged in some interesting reading in this new library canteen in New York, but what could there be in the magazines more interesting than a chat with Clare Doshna, a volunteer canteen librarian with a charming smile and a bowl of candy in each hand.

Fight Until Total Victory Pledged by Mme. Chiang

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—With even deeper feeling and more vigor than she musters in English, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek told her own people in overflowing Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon that the Chinese in China and abroad will continue to fight as long as one inch of territory is unrecovered.

Chinese traveling with the Generalissimo's wife's party said it was the best speech she has made in the United States, not excluding her addresses to Congress and at Madison Square Garden.

Mme. Chiang spoke extemporaneously in Mandarin, official language of China, and though it was estimated that only about half of the 5,000 Chinese in the Hall understood that dialect, her admonitions were evident to all in the vigor with which she struck the desk, first with her flat palm and then, as her fervor increased, with her doubled fist.

Chinese Determination

Mme. Chiang herself refused to issue an official translation of her speech because of the difficulty of carrying her exact meaning over into English, but the Chinese Benevolent Association, which sponsored the meeting, was allowed to issue an unofficial summary.

The speech was largely an interpretation to the Chinese of the United States of the dogged resistance of their compatriots in China and their determination to continue until victory is won.

From the moment she rose and with a slow, sweeping glance turned to take in her whole audience, Mme. Chiang was like a mother guiding her flock. With a gentle motion, she bade them be seated. Her talk was complimentary in spots, reproving in others.

Pointing to the new esteem with which the world is beginning to hold the Chinese, Mme. Chiang evidently drew from her own early experiences in the United States when she said that her pople were not always given such equality. Instead, she said, they had been referred to derogatorily as "Chinamen." She exhorted her countrymen never to relax in their good behavior which has won for them a change in this attitude.

The Generalissimo's wife remarked on the fact that Chinese in the United States have never had to apply for any of the various forms of relief offered here. No matter where Chinese live, they realize that they must help one another like any other self-reliant people of the world, she said.

One Family

The Chinese people in China and the Chinese people overseas are all members of one family, Mme. Chiang said, using again the symbolism "like the hands and feet of one body."

In an effort to get over to her audience the spirit of resistance that assures continuation of the fight against Japan until victory is won and every inch of territory recovered, Mme. Chiang told of the firsthand encounters with individual heroism back home as well as at the front.

She told also of a visit to a 75-year-old woman, whose son was a high-ranking military officer. Asked if there was any message she might take to her son, Mme. Chiang was told, "Please tell him not to worry about me. His body belongs neither to me nor to himself. His body belongs to China. Tell him not to come back until he succeeds in bringing back the freedom, integrity, and territory which rightly belong to the Chinese people."

The one Chinese word that dominated Mme. Chiang's speech was "wo-mang," which sounds like "woman" but means "we" or "us."

A Chinese ritual in which the participants bow three times to the picture of Sun Yat-sen, father of modern China and later brother-in-law of Mme. Chiang, and songs of resistance sung by Chinese choruses added to the Oriental atmosphere of the meeting. Outside, usually undemonstrative Chinese men stood in the snow and waved their hats in cheers as Mme. Chiang passed.

Cost of Absenteeism Is Set At 100 Liberty Ships Yearly

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, testified today that "illegitimate absenteeism" among shipyard workers was costing an estimated 100 Liberty Ships annually.

Rear Admiral Land indorsed legislation designed to curb absenteeism by requiring shipyard foremen to report to local draft boards the names of workers absent without sufficient cause, with a view to possible induction into the armed forces.

His estimate that 100 cargo vessels could be built in the time unnecessarily lost during a year was based, Rear Admiral Land told the House Naval Committee, on a survey made during November and December of 1942 and January of this year.

Manhours lost in each of three weeks surveyed, he said, ranged from 2,372,000 in the week ended Nov. 15, and 2,373,000 for the week ended Dec. 15, to 2,389,000 for the week ended Jan. 15.

Of the total time lost, Rear Admiral Land said, 6.4 per cent was "unexplained," and "that means 100 Liberty ships per annum."

Emphasizing that his remarks were aimed mainly at absenteeism among ship workers of draft age, Rear Admiral Land said "illegitimate absenteeism is a first cousin to slackerism. A work or fight order will help materially," he added.

He said responsible labor leaders had given "considerable cooperation" in curtailing unnecessary absenteeism.

One Charge of Murder In Police Indictments

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP)—A county Grand Jury indicted three policemen yesterday, one on murder charges, in an investigation of alleged brutal treatment of prisoners in the city's jails.

The murder indictment was returned against policeman Compton Dixon in the passing of Stanley H. Beebe, accountant, after his arrest last Dec. 19 on intoxication charges.

Policeman Earl P. Mooradian and A. R. Broome were indicted on charges of assault with intent to do great bodily harm to Thomas Coleman, aircraft worker who occupied the same cell with Beebe.

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Minimum Rail Wage Rate Is Found Unfair

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—An emergency Fact Finding Board hearing the wage case of 900,000 non-operating railroad workers was told yesterday that when 36 cents an hour became the legal minimum wage in 1941, some 60,000 railroad employees had been receiving less than that amount.

The witness, George Kucich, added that those 60,000, "with many thousands more," still are being paid only 46 cents an hour.

Mr. Kucich is Research Director for the American Federation of Labor Railway Employees Department, one of the 15 co-operating unions which have asked the carriers to raise wages 20 cents an hour, with a 70-cent minimum.

He declared low paid railroad workers suffered a serious loss as a result of inequalities in wage increases granted within the industry. Since 1920, he said, various increases and decreases have been made through direct collective bargaining and decisions of Government tribunals. Mr. Kucich said the net effect has been that rates of lower paid personnel have risen less than those paid other groups.

Although the 60,000 workers he mentioned gained by the Minimum Wage Law and although the wages of many have been as low as 20 cents an hour, the effect of the increase on average wages was very slight, Mr. Kucich said.

A gain of only a fraction of a cent an hour was registered by the entire group of lower paid employees, Mr. Kucich continued. In 1941, he said, most of the subminimum rates were between 30 and 35 cents before their increase to the legal minimum of 36 cents. A subsequent general increase, the witness declared, has resulted in that entire group being paid now at 46 cents.

The non-operating workers—clerks, telegraphers, maintenance men and similar personnel—have had only one raise since 1937, Mr. Kucich asserted, and that was effective just before the United States entered the war. He said the basic wages rates were not increased from 1929 to 1937

Germans Report Eicke Killed on Russian Front

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—German Gen. Theodore Eicke of the Waffen SS, a special fighting section of the Nazi Elite Guards, has been killed on the Russian front, the German Radio reported March 3. He had been decorated with numerous honors, including the Knight's Cross.

Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

that if the war was on, the President should be a candidate," he replied. "I don't know that the President even heard them. They got no response from him.

"I think two or three talked about the fourth term. As a matter of fact, I think several discussed it. One or two said the President would have to be the candidate. There was no further discussion of it."

Mr. Walker said most of the Democratic leaders agreed that the war would still be on when the presidential campaign season arrives in '44. More important, he said he himself felt it would still be on, and he sits in on Cabinet meetings.

"It does not look to me that the total war will be over next year," he said.

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Canada Centers Efforts On Maximum Farm Crop

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 4—Getting all the labor possible from all available sources to work on the farms and thus fill Canada's food contracts for the United Nations and give adequate supplies to her own people, is the aim of the national farm labor policy for 1943. There is not, nor will there be, any bar to the enlistment of young men in the active forces but beyond this, farm labor is pretty well congealed if not actually frozen.

Among the sources of labor supply that will be tried out will be prisoners of war, Japanese withdrawn from the coastal areas of British Columbia, and Indians from the reserves. The Indians, tried out last fall, proved to be satisfactory farm hands.

In addition to this, some new pools of man and women power will be tapped and others encouraged to flow more freely.

Aside from joining the active armed services, the only exodus from the farms, and this only a temporary one, is where a farm worker seeks employment of not over 60 days in municipalities of not over 5,000 population. If a longer term of employment is requested the man must get a permit from an employment or selective service office. No permit will be issued if the man is considered "essential" to agriculture. Anyone proved to be essential to farming will be given a postponement of his military training call. When they can be spared from the farms in the off seasons, farm workers are encouraged to take jobs in logging, lumbering, mining and fishing.

Will Return in Spring

This fall and winter about 175,000 went from the farms to these other primary industries, but assurance is given that they will return to the farms in the spring. If they attempt evasion they will lose their right of postponement of military training and employment offices will refuse them permits to get work in any other industry. This would appear to caulk the seams pretty effectively.

One of the sources of manpower which seems most promising is the expansion of the Farm Service Force which has been tried out with success in three Provinces and which will now be extended to all. In Ontario, for the past three years, Dominion and Province have divided equally the expense of recruiting farm labor from the cities and towns.

Last year more than 50,000 persons, townspeople, adults and scholars attending high schools and universities, joined the ranks of the farmer folk. In Nova Scotia, there was a similiar plan which worked out successfully, with the recruits being engaged mainly in fruit picking. This was also true in British Columbia, while in three Prairie Provinces the Dominion gave financial assistance for the recruiting and the placing of emergency help for the harvesting of the grain crops.

Women a Doubtful Issue

It is not quite clear how much is expected from the recruiting of women for the farms. It is stated that suggestions have been made for the development of a woman's land army and that the potentialities for the recruiting and training of women for driving farm equipment will be explored. The distance of many farm areas from urban centers in a large country like Canada may limit the number of women who would take to farming. The field, however, obviously offers considerable possibilities.

Unmarried men called for military training who cannot pass the physical examination for the armed forces but who are quite fit enough for farm work will be turned to agriculture. In addition there is the still fruitful field of industry. There will be a survey to see how many men and women from industry can be taken into farming without impairing in any way the war effort. Making transfers of this kind is of course filled with difficulties and has to be carried out with care.

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Delay From Early Attack Fatal to Japanese Convoy

Continued from Page 1

flying fortress capable of taking care of itself and scattering attacking enemy fighters all on its own.

As far as is known at present, of 42 Japanese fighters shot out of action in Wednesday's fighting 13 fell to Lightnings and 19 to Fortresses.

Apart from the combat work of our pilots, the amazing outcome of this battle must be attributed to the fact that this Japanese move was anticipated and its purpose correctly diagnosed.

Kenney Prepared

Every preparation was made to counter it during the apparent temporary lull in aerial activity that marked the few days preceding the engagement. General Kenney was, in fact, ready with all his available force for all foreseeable eventualities, and when the hour came, he was able to employ the force so skillfully that the Japanese had little chance of escaping.

As Wednesday evening drew into the darkness of night, reconnaissance showed that over a wide area of battle, only two cargo ships and three destroyers were still afloat, all of which obviously were badly damaged. Early this morning, further reconnaissance found the seas empty but for two crippled and sinking destroyers.

The Japanese losses have been disastrous. The figure of 15,000 troops lost, as given in today's communiqué, is most conservative.

The action took place so far from land that escape for the men was impossible, and no lifeboats were sighted anywhere over the area.

Black Day for Japan

Wednesday, March 3, was one of Japan's blackest days in the South Pacific war.

An important fact is its effects on Japenese strategic and tactical plans for the future. This convoy in itself probably was not offensive, at least for the immediate future. Its destination was Lae. The Lae and Salamaua area lead nowhere in particular except to Wau, which again, from the Japanese viewpoint is a cul de sac.

The convoy's immediate purpose was to build up the enemy's strength in the Lae area, while the recent setback at Wau had cost him at least 3,000 men. Lae is a vital base for Japan's defensive plans for Rabaul. Its own safety demanded strong forces there in some way, as over the past three months it has been upbuilding them at Wewak and Madang and elsewhere.

Fifteen thousand fresh and well-trained troops would have, more or less for the time being, put the capture of Lae out of the grasp of the Allies. At the same time, they would have presented a constant offensive threat to Allied holdings further south in Papua.

Island Warfare Cost

This victory has more than destroyed reinforcements going toward Lae. It has underlined the cost to the Japanese of this island-to-island warfare. Whatever Japanese plans were, it has now been shown that the Japanese require much greater all-around strength to carry them out.

The question then arises, have the Japanese necessary strength available at present in this theater to carry out a really serious offensive?

There was one curious feature of this battle that might throw some light on this. It is the absence of really effective air cover for the Japanese convoy.

This mystery is deepened when it is taken into consideration that the Japanese are supposed to have considerable reserves of air power within a day's flight of any sector of the Southwest Pacific Front. In this battle they did not appear and at least 55 fighters were sacrificed for no purpose.

Policy Pays Dividend

In this connection, our recent policy of attacking enemy airfields spread far and wide all over the arc within reach of our heavy bombers undoubtedly had paid dividends. Over a period of time, the Japanese Air Force has been driven back for safety's sake away from the main battle area.

However, there is no reason to suppose that the Japanese, concentrating sufficient strength, cannot reverse that position. Today our existing resources give us aerial mastery under circumstances at present existing. Those circumstances may change over night and then we may find ourselves inadequately armed.

The victory of Huon Gulf is no sign post to complacency; on it is no more than one of the first steps up the road toward victory and that road may prove too stiff unless more strength can be put behind our forward thrust.

Recalls the Days of the Windjammers

American Red Cross

Loading Red Cross Supplies

This gallant old Portuguese bark with its cargo of Red Cross packages of food and other supplies for prisoners of war will soon be spreading her white wings to the ocean breezes. Here the ship is taking on cargo in Baltimore. The ship, now named the Foz do Douro, formerly was the Swedish training ship Abraham Rydberg. A crew of 30 neutral Portuguese will sail the ship to Lisbon, where the supplies will be distributed in Geneva by the International Red Cross Committee. Checking the loading are: (left, standing) Miss Llewellyn Miller, Miss Rosalind White (kneeling), and Mrs. Worth Rhoades Bushnell, volunteer Red Cross workers of Baltimore.

German Activity in Tunisia Possible Pre-Evacuation Act

Continued from Page 1

plans, keep Allied fighters at a distance—note the plowing up of three airdromes initially lost by the First Army but now recovered—to make the best use of the bad weather which has handicaped the Allies with their long line of communications, and to gain time for clearing of the ports and embarkation of all essential personnel.

My belief in this theory is strengthened by the weapons which Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim have made the foundation of their assaults—the monster Mark VI tanks and Italian infantry.

Tanks of that size and weight are very difficult to embark even under most favorable conditions; they can, therefore, be used extravagantly as they are practically written off already.

As for the Italian infantry, the use of this is very suggestive. Six Italian divisions were sacrificed at El Alamein to give the Germans a good getaway.

From the German viewpoint this was a great success; so why not try it again?

Then Hitler, instead of having to admit—or trying to conceal—a disaster little less serious than the loss of 300,000 men at Stalingrad, will be able to claim a great and successful evacuation from under the noses of his enemies at a cost of a few heavy tanks and some "unimportant" Italians.

U. S. Troops in Africa Learn the Hard Way

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 4

The mistakes made by American troops in Tunisia already are being translated into lessons for the training field, Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair reports.

Among specific lessons learned the hard way in Tunisia, he listed these:

Prompt digging of fox holes is essential—some troops in Tunisia failed to dig in quickly.

Proper use of cover and concealment needs to be stressed.

were hurriedly building fortifications on the island of Saloniki.

Ordered to Leave

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, March 4—All German and Italian civilians residing in Greece have been ordered by Berlin to leave the country before March 15, the British Radio reports.

The broadcast said the Germans

Hepburn Quitting Is Accepted By Ontario Premier

TORONTO, March 4 (AP)—Premier Gordon Conant of Ontario has announced acceptance of the resignation of Provincial Treasurer Mitchell Hepburn, and in a letter to Mr. Hepburn indicated this action stemmed from disagreement with Mr. Hepburn's opposition to the Dominion Government.

The Premier, who succeeded Mr. Hepburn in that office last Oct. 21, said that A. St. Clair Gordon, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, would be the new provinciel treasurer and remain also as Liquor Board head.

Premier Conant, appointed attorney-general when Mr. Hepburn formed his second administration in 1937, told his former chief in the letter of acceptance that when Mr. Hepburn resigned the premiership he also tendered his resignation as treasurer, but acceded to Mr. Conant's request to continue. The Premier said Mr. Hepburn stated then "and since stated that you would be quite willing to relinquish the portfolio if at any time it appeared desirable that you should do so."

Air Line President Acquitted in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 4 (AP) — Cauby da Costa Araujo, President of Panair do Brasil, an affiliate of Pan American Airways, was acquitted by a Federal military tribunal today of charges of "a crime against the national security."

With four others he had been accused of conspiring to purchase Brazilian military secrets, and the military prosecutor asked capital punishment for all five.

The other four were convicted and sentenced to 20 years each in prison.

They were Ernesto Holck, former traffic superintendent of the Condor Air Service, once the Brazilian affiliate of the German Lufthansa Line; Plauto Carneiro de Mesquita, Alfonso Vasconcelos de Aboim, and Senhorita Aulette Albuquerque Silva do Vale, clerks in the War Ministry.

M. Araujo was accused of buying a copy of the book "Directives of Brazilian Air Policy" from Carneiro de Mesquita, who was accused in turn of having obtained it from the Army general staff offices.

Holck was accused of having purchased secret aviation information from the same man. Alleged roles of the others were not made public.

M. Araujo was imprisoned before the trial but continued serving as president of the air line.

Spellman Visit: Peace 'Feeler' Unlikely

Continued from Page 1

which might pry Italy in any respect away from Hitler's grip.

The Roman Catholic Church, having its headquarters next to Rome, has a particular interest in getting Italy out of the war. The Archbishop may have had as one of his purposes the securing of all possible information on this subject for the benefit of his colleagues in the United States.

However, diplomatic Washington sees not the slightest chance for the success of such a move now. The moment when Italy could draw out of the war at its own volition probably ended when Italian troops were sent into Russia. From that time on Hitler has held too many Italians hostages and has had too many of his own troops, officials and agents scattered throughout Italy to permit Italian freedom of action.

There are a minimum of 250,000 Italian troops on the Russian Front and another quarter million at the very least on other fronts where the proximity to large German forces make them potential prisoners. Add to that the skilled Italian workmen who have been drafted for German industry and you have close to a million Italian hostages in Hitler's grasp.

Complete Subjection

Thus, there is little point in considering the obvious desire of the Italian people to escape from their trap. They do want to get out. And United Nations diplomacy would like to see them out. But Italy is so completely dominated by Hitler's armies that it is not considered worth while to open any negotiations with Italians for any purpose except possibly to arrange a little support when Allied troops land in Italy.

Thus, while the Archbishop's trip stirred up all the old rumors, its seems on analysis to boil down probably to a business trip for affairs betwee nthe American Roman Catholic organization and the home office "in Vaticano."

If it touched in any way on Allied-German relations it could only have been to confirm previous information sent to the Vatican that Washington and London will consider no terms from Berlin except "unconditional surrender." If it touched on relations with Italy it might have involved expresions of sympathy to the Italians, tempered by remarks to the effect that "after all, you got yourself into this mess."

But there is no reason apparent now to believe that it indicates any peace move of any kind whatever. Certainly Washington would not listen to any such move from Berlin and considers that a feeler from Italy, while perhaps perfectly sincere, is inevitably futile and unworthy of serious attention.

'Religious Character' Of Trip Emphasized

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 4

The National Catholic Welfare Conference reported that "Vatican circles continue to emphasize the religious character" of the visit of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York to the Vatican.

Vatican circles, the Roman Catholic organization added, regard "other explanations as merely unfounded speculation."

Pope 'Interested'

SEVILLE, Spain, March 4 (AP)—Francis J. Spellman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, said on his arrival here yesterday from Rome that Pope Pius XII was "very much affected by world events" and "extremely interested in all developments."

This was the Archibshop's only comment on his two audiences with the Pope after his arrival at Vatican City Feb. 20 on a mission which caused widespread speculation.

[A Rome dispatch broadcast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press said the American prelate had a private farewell audience with the Pope which "was so strictly private that even the Pope's chamberlain had not been notified."]

Archbishop Spellman is scheduled to visit the North African Front for an inspection of prison camps and then return to London before going back to the United States.

'Stalingrad' Film Seen by Diplomats At Moscow Preview

MOSCOW, March 4 (AP)—Foreign diplomats here saw a preview today of Russia's newest documentary film, entitled "Stalingrad" and telling the story of the siege of the Volga River city.

The film will appear soon in Moscow theaters and copies will be speeded on the first available planes to the United States and England.

Cuts from recent German movies captured by the Russians are included in the film, which begins with numerous shots of pre-war Stalingrad and reaches one climax with an aerial view made after the defeat of the German sixth army, showing Stalingrad appearing like a toy town with its roofs gone amid a litter of crushed and wrecked pasteboard boxes.

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The Home Forum

What Lies Ahead?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPEAKING SOLELY from a human standpoint of world affairs, no one knows exactly what lies ahead. The scene shifts almost too swiftly for the prophets of our times to adjust their opinions and speculations to the change. And those who follow the news bulletins closely are flung back and forth between uncertain hope and black foreboding.

What blessed comfort, then, comes to those who have turned to the simple, peace-giving truths of Christian Science, which never conflict, never terrify or confuse, but teach only of a heaven now present for all who will accept it!

Once, centuries ago a small audience gathered about Christ Jesus, asking him in substance the same question which troubles so many millions today: What lies ahead? Jesus' reply applies to the present upheaval even more acutely than it applied to his own times.

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"Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom," he told them. **"And there shall be . . . distress of nations, with perplexity; . . . men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth"** (Luke 21:10, 25, 26). But Christ Jesus, ever a constructive thinker, quickly pointed out the blessing which, in any seeming disaster, would always be available for those receptive to it: **"When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh"** (21:28).

He well knew that untoward events might be the forerunner of "redemption" or, as Goodspeed translates it, "deliverance." But he also knew that men must lift up their heads and hearts and work for it. In our day things are really no different from what they were in Jesus' day. Mortal mind is exactly the same. The present conflict may wear a garment different from that of the sorcery and darkness of Bible times, but fundamentally it is the same. And the inevitable result will be deliverance, the most glorious yet to be recorded in history. This deliverance will be the gradual freeing of mankind from its own self-imposed smallness and selfishness, its tyranny, ingratitude, and sins.

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No righteous cause has ever been permanently lost. It may have been temporarily obscured by the faithlessness or doubting of those who championed it. But God's will that right shall prevail is the ruling power of the universe, and whatever in human thought or deed is designed to exalt divine right is bound to win. Nothing ever appeared more hopelessly lost than the cause of Christianity, in its early and unhappy history. And yet the feeble flame of that small light flickering in the wind of idolatry and materialism, did finally kindle the fires of spiritual awakening in the hearts of humanity. So need we fear that it will not triumph today?

Christian Science makes it plain why nothing actually can lie ahead but that which has gone before, that which will ever be: divine power and glory and dominion. **"From everlasting to everlasting, thou art God,"** sang the Psalmist joyously (90:2). The fact that millions have not yet made this everlasting God their close acquaintance in no way alters the fact of His ever-presence. And so, ahead of us, we have the inevitable and universal realization of God's true nature.

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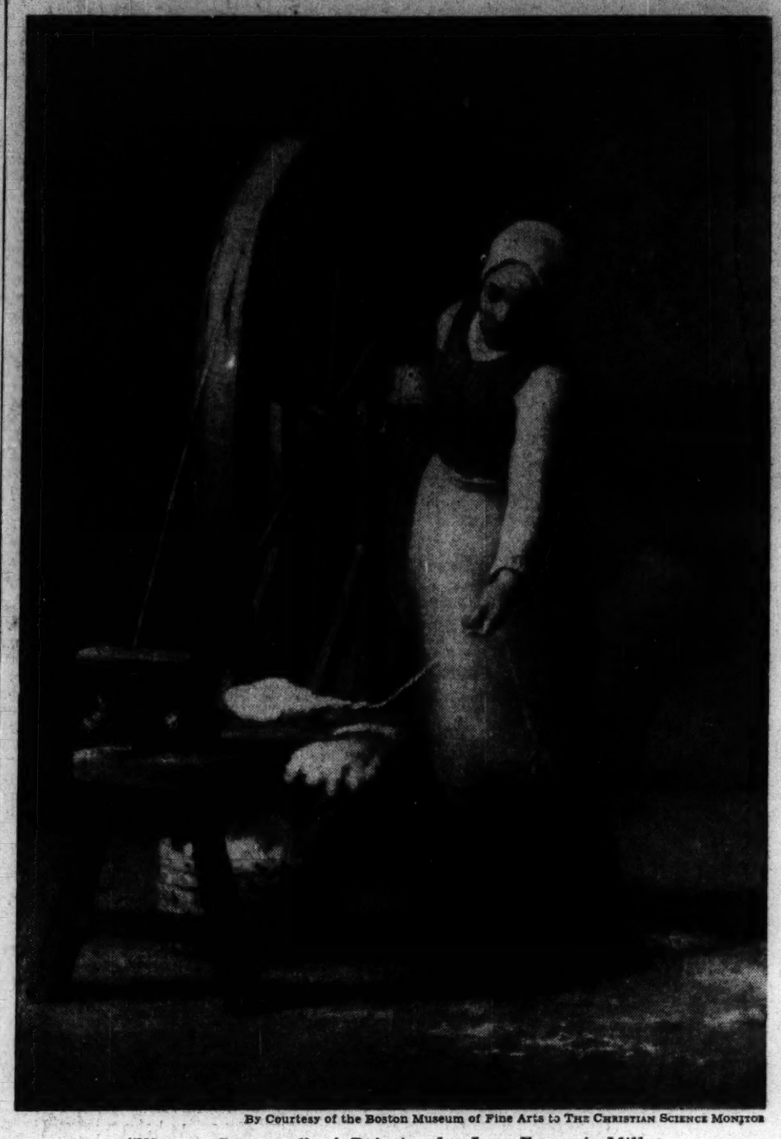
Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gained through her nearness to God an ability to foresee world events which has proved accurate again and again. In her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," one prophecy written half a century ago foretells the present world situation as clearly as if she were today among the current commentators on international affairs, although her insight was deeply spiritual, and that of our commentators is based on mortal sense testimony. **"This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces,"** she writes lucidly (p. 96). **"On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace."**

Most thinkers will agree to the logic of her proposition; in fact, many may have voiced the same facts themselves. However, at this point Mrs. Eddy departs from mere analysis and throws wide the door which Christ Jesus first opened, and which she has now reopened permanently for all mankind through the revelation of Christian Science.

Explaining the certain result of the conflict, she continues (p. 97), **"The more destructive matter becomes, the more its nothingness will appear, until matter reaches its mortal zenith in illusion and forever disappears."** Then she points out that **"the higher Truth lifts her voice, the louder will error scream, until its inarticulate sound is forever silenced in oblivion."**

Our part then, while we wait for this sure deliverance, is to "look up," as Jesus urged, and to lift up our heads, no matter how aggressive evil's screaming may grow. Deliverance will not run to us and fasten itself upon us. We must work for it, watch for it, pray for it. We must think and talk the triumph which we expect to witness. Victory lies ahead for those whose hands are firmly fixed in God's.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WOMAN SPINNING": *A Painting by Jean-François Millet*

THE PICTURES OF Jean-François Millet betokened a new era. They anticipated the widening horizon of the artist in the modern world. They reflected an awakening. It was not by mere chance that Ralph Waldo Emerson and Walt Whitman were great admirers of Millet. The Frenchman shared the fine principles that were inculcated by the foremost American teachers of his time. He led people back to the soil, discovering rich meaning in the life of the peasants. Millet showed the variety of their duties, the repetition, the monotony, the diversion. Not alone French peasants of the vicinity of Barbizon did he draw. These are peasants who exist everywhere, and provide an essential substance and security to all peoples.

Since Millet's day many painters have treated similar themes. Some have cast a bleakness over such episodes, exaggerating their pathos, suffusing them with sadness and tragedy. Others have employed technical mannerisms, accentuating asperities through harsh colors, attenuation, and distortion.

In contrast, Millet seems peaceful and poetic. Those whose tastes have been keyed up to sharper fare consider him sentimental. However, Millet's pictures seem to hold through rising and receding vogues, through new fashions in sentiment and technique. Pictures like "Woman Spinning" are timeless.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Vad förestår oss?

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

OM MAN BETRAKTAR tillståndet i världen uteslutande ur mänsklig synpunkt, vet ingen så noga, vad som förestår oss. Scenen förändras nästan alltför hastigt för att våra dagars profeter skola hinna rätta sina åsikter och funderingar därefter. Och de som noggrannt följa med nyhetsbulletinerna kastas fram och tillbaka mellan ovisst hopp och mörka aningar.

Vilken välsignad tröst kommer icke då till dem som vänt sig till Kristen Vetenskaps enkla sanningar, som skänka frid, som aldrig strida mot varandra, aldrig förskräcka eller förvirra utan endast undervisa om en himmel, vilken finnes till hands för alla som vilja taga emot den!

En gång för århundraden sedan var en liten åhörarskara församlad omkring Kristus Jesus och ställde nära nog samma fråga till honom som den, vilken nu bryr så många millioner människor. Vad förestår oss? Jesu svar är till och med mera direkt tillämpligt på den nuvarande uppståndelsen än på hans egen tid.

"Folk skall resa sig upp mot folk och rike mot rike", sade han till dem. "Och på jorden skall ångest komma över folken, . . . då nu människor uppgiva andan av förskräckelse och ängslan för det som skall övergå världen" (Luk. 21:10, 25, 26). Men Kristus Jesus, vars tankegång alltid var konstruktiv, påpekade genast den välsignelse, som i varje skenbar olycka alltid skulle finnas till hands för dem som voro mottagliga för den: "När detta begynner ske, då mån I resa eder upp och upplyfta edra huvuden, ty då nalkas eder förlossning."

Han visste mycket väl, att svåra tider kunde komma att föregå "förlossningen", eller, enligt Goodspeeds översättning, "befrielsen". Men han visste också, att människorna måste lyfta upp sina huvuden och hjärtan och arbeta för den. I våra dagar äro förhållandena verkligen icke så olika, vad de voro på Jesu tid. Det dödliga sinnet är precis detsamma. Den nuvarande konflikten må te sig annorlunda än kampen mot den trolldom och det mörker, som rådde på den tid Bibeln talar om, men till sitt väsen är det densamma. Och det oundvikliga resultatet kommer att bliva befrielse, den härligaste befrielse som någonsin kan komma att uppteckna i historien. Denna befrielse är mänsklighetens gradvisa frigörelse från dess självpålagda småaktighet och själviskhet, dess tyranni, otacksamhet och synd.

Ingen rättvis sak har någonsin förlorats för alltid. Den kan ha blivit bortskymd genom trolöshet eller tvivel hos dess förkämpar. Men Guds vilja, att det rätta skall råda, är den makt som styr universum, och vadhelst som i mänsklig tanke eller handling avser att upphöja den gudomliga rätten måste vinna. Ingenting har någonsin tyckts mera hopplöst förlorat än kristendomens sak i dess tidiga och olyckliga skede. Men likväl förmådde den svaga flamman från det lilla ljus, som fladdrade i avgudadyrkans och materialismens vindar, slutligen tända det andliga uppvaknandets eld i mänsklighetens hjärtan. Behöva vi då frukta, att den icke skall segra denna gång?

Kristen Vetenskap klargör, varför i själva verket ingenting kan förestå utom det som har föregått, det som alltid skall vara: gudomlig makt och härlighet och herravälde. "Från evighet till evighet är du, o Gud", sjöng psalmisten fröjdefullt (90:2). Det förhållandet, att millioner människor ännu icke gjort en närmare bekantskap med denne evige Gud, förändrar på intet vis faktum av Hans alltid-närvaro. Och vad som således förestår är, att mänskligheten oundvikligen och universellt kommer att vinna en klar uppfattning om Guds sanna natur.

Emedan Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, stod så nära Gud, förvärvade hon en förmåga att förutse världsomfattande tilldragelser, vilken gång på gång har bevisats vara korrekt. En profetia i hennes bok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], skriven för ett halvt århundrade sedan, förutsäger den nuvarande världssituationen lika tydligt som om hon vore en av våra nutida kommentatorer över internationella förhållanden, ehuru hennes insikt var djupt andlig och deras bygger på det dödliga sinnets vittnesbörd. "Denna materiella värld håller redan nu på att bliva skådeplatsen för stridande krafter", skriver hon klart och tydligt (sid. 96). "På ena hållet kommer det att finnas disharmoni och bestörtning; på andra hållet komma Vetenskap och frid att råda."

De flesta tänkare torde instämma med logiken i hennes framställning; i själva verket ha många av dem själva givit uttryck åt samma förhållande. Men vid denna punkt vänder Mrs. Eddy sig ifrån ett blott och bart analyserande och slår på vid gavel upp den port, som Kristus Jesus först upplät, och vilken hon nu på nytt och för alltid öppnat för hela mänskligheten genom uppenbarelsen av Kristen Vetenskap.

Hon fortsätter med att förklara det vissa resultatet av konflikten (sid. 97): "Ju mera fördärvbringande materien blir, desto mera kommer dess intighet att träda i dagen, till dess materien uppnår sitt zenit i dödlig illusion och för alltid försvinner". Därefter påpekar hon, att "ju högre Sanningen höjer sin röst, desto högre kommer villfarelsen att skria, tills dess oartikulerade ljud för alltid tystas ner och sjunker i glömska."

Vad vi då ha att göra, medan vi vänta på denna vissa befrielse, är att resa oss upp, såsom Jesus påyrkade, och upplyfta våra huvuden, oavsett hur påträngande villfarelsens skriande må bliva. Befrielsen kommer icke att skynda fram till oss och taga fatt oss. Vi måste arbeta för den, vakta på den, bedja om den. Vi måste tänka på och tala om den triumf, vi vänta att få bevittna. Seger förestår dem, som stadigt hålla sin hand i Guds.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

All in Thirty Years

WE WERE ALL more or less ignorant of farming and gardening in New England, but from the grandfather, who lived with us and was in many ways the best of us, down to the children of the family, we were all eager to have a hand in the new enterprise. We tried all sorts of experiments. We got acquainted with our knowing neighbors—there are few better ways to make a friendship, or cement it, than by asking advice—and even when we discovered a confusion of wisdom as to weather and wind and soil and seed, we learned much as to what to do. Every spring we studied innumerable seed and nursery catalogues; we joined a farmers' club, where we enjoyed the Yankee wit and the Yankee stories even more than the sober discussions we heard. Every spring we had so many new ideas that we uprooted or rearranged a considerable proportion of the plantings we had made the year before.

Since we had a clean slate to write upon, we could do whatever we liked. When we bought our land, it was an open field that had been cultivated probably for a hundred years. Save for one great maple tree in the lower pasture (now more than four feet in diameter), it was as bare of any planting as an Arizona desert. Today there are two huge white ash trees near our house; they are nearly two feet in diameter, and some fifty high. We set out these trees with our own hands, when they were whip saplings dug out of a neighboring wood lot. We have a wonderful beech tree with branches that spread over thirty feet, several noble pin oaks, and huge pines and spruces that have made for themselves a miniature bit of forest carpeted with brown pine needles. We can now sit in the shade of them on hot summer days, and they fend off the chilly blasts of winter. Our grandchildren build secret tree houses among their leafy fastnesses and swing from their stout branches. What a miracle—all in thirty years!

Every tree, every shrub, every berry bush and perennial around the house and in the garden, we planted. We have lived with them through many summers and winters; we have cared for them, pruned and cultivated and fertilized them with our own hands. We know them personally and intimately; all of their little individual excellences and beauties, their limitations and waywardnesses—and we love them. Some may think that these common things are not riches; so many people have riches all around them that they never see.

Sometimes in later years, since I have not been able to work as much as I should like with my own hands, I have had much pleasure in walking down through the garden and orchard, counting up the treasures we have created there. No poet reading his own verses, after he has ceased writing verses, has had more joy than I have had in watching the apples and pears and peaches ripen on our trees, and the raspberries come red, and the blackberries black, on our bushes—and the grapes in September hanging heavy upon our trellises.—From "Under My Elm," by DAVID GRAYSON. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Stars Will Stitch the Seams

You and I may have to spend apart
Long hours, long days. And yet, your sun
Will be mine, and when the light goes,
The stars will stitch softly together
The seams of the hills between; the miles
Will be swept away by memories and dreams,
And I, sleeping, will find warmth again
When night shows the way once more
To you and to home and friends.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

The Whole Town Walks on Dufferin Terrace

MODERN QUEBEC in terms of its people is never more at its best than on summer evenings when the whole town goes to walk on Dufferin Terrace. Here high above the river and the roofs of the lower town, strolling as it were in mid-air and the evening haze with the vast hotel looming mountainous behind, a comfortably uncrowded crowd walks in social promenade on the old comfortable boards. One stream moves towards the military slopes of the citadel, another towards the statue of Champlain, both streams turning and returning at the ends of the promenade, the dusk meanwhile deepening. . . .

A sudden and somewhat unplaced crash and the sunset gun fires from the great rock of the citadel. Twilight deepens in the gorge below, brightening the lights of the ferries, and a last cold gleam dies from the vast sky eastward above the river. The families are going home; the children must be put to bed. A little more strolling by electric light, and the rest of Quebec will be following after them, the quiet murmur of the passing feet and the decorum of the voices withdrawing out of an early night grown cold and too hazy above for any star.—From "The St. Lawrence," by HENRY BESTON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Of Emperors and Oranges

"AH!" NERO STOPPED at the entrance and sniffed. "Delicious, delicious—" he murmured, moving down the vast banquet-hall with a crowd of guests and courtiers at his heels. The Emperor was wearing a purple, silver-belted robe, and his red-gold hair, carefully curled, fell and touched his shoulders. He settled on the couch to dine, but he was not yet thinking of all the delectable dishes. Propped on elbow, he lay staring up at the ceiling out of half-closed, gray-green eyes.

A beautiful ceiling, deep blue as a summer evening sky; stars clustered over it; rosy clouds sailed on its fringes; and, from unseen sources, fine as moon-mist, perfumes showered, sweetening all the air. Every night, while royalty reclined in state, these hidden fountains played in Nero's famous "House of Gold."

"Scents are a sort of music—here we have the music of a whole orange orchard," turning toward his neighbor on a nearby couch, the Emperor laughed.

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Many things have been said against this third imperial ruler of Rome and no doubt justly. Still, there are at least two counts in his favor—Nero loved Greek letters and the odor of orange-flowers!

Indeed, to this day, the essence distilled from orange petals is known as "neroli"; and, incidentally, in the language of the early Sabine people, who lived among the mountains back of Rome, "nero" signifies "strong." Some day, when you again visit Europe, go to Nice and Grasse in southern France where neroli is made. Most fascinating is it to see and to smell the mounds and mounds of bloom! Literally tons of orange-flowers are daily brought to market during the season of a month or more, and each year the groves of that region bear nearly five million pounds. I say "bear" rather than "bore," because to me France and her fragrance have not been defeated.

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Many of the trees near Nice were planted more than a century ago; yet they continue to flourish, tossing out each season their quota of flower. Even in California, a country comparatively young, there is an eighty-year-old tree, "the Mother Orange," on the bank of the Feather River not far from Oroville, renowned for bearing 10,000 fruits annually. Once the Azores—now a favorite landing-place for aviators hopping the Atlantic—boasted the finest orange gardens of the world and, in their heyday up to 1836 A. D., it was no unusual thing for some of these trees, two or three centuries old, to be laden with a crop of 20,000 golden globes! But the people of the Islands, reaping easy wealth, forgot to prune, to fertilize; so, before they knew it, wealth had slipped away, for soil unreplenished can not go on producing forever. However, it was from the Azores that the Valencia was brought to the United States in 1870 and now there are more than 112,000 acres in California alone of this orange, one of the two most important on the Pacific Coast, the other being the Washington Navel of almost equal acreage.

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No one knows precisely how long an orange tree will live, but they grow naturally to great age in a spot that suits them. The oldest we have record of was set out in 1200 A. D. by Dominic de Guzman, who pushed up his long black sleeves and went to spading in the garden of St. Sabina at Rome. Almost equally aged are some of the trees at Cordova, southern Spain, where Moorish grandees once strolled in their patios so like the Pacific Coast patios which are, in fact, patterned after them. Anyhow, in 1888, nearly seven centuries after its setting-out, St. Dominic's tree stood thirty-one feet high, still alive! Franciscan padres carried seeds in their pockets when, in 1769, they came from Mexico to California and sowed the first orange trees there. At the Tuileries in Paris, forty-three trees date back to the reign of François I, that same French king who swept forth in splendor to meet the English sovereign, Henry VIII, on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."

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Northern Europe and the British Isles are really too cold for oranges, so mediaeval gardeners invented a shelter with glass sides and slate roof into which tubbed trees could be moved for the winter. These little houses, often prettily made, they called "orangeries." In the orangery at Versailles was cherished a tree started from seed in 1421, just seventy-one years before Columbus started for America and surviving this illustrious navigator by several centuries! Louis XIV detested manufactured perfume, but had a passion for tubbed trees and every one of his apartments in that vast palace was furnished with flowering oranges. A pretty penny they cost him; but what mattered pence to the mightiest monarch of his period, who had brought Versailles itself into being? Those floors have since echoed to the click of many heels, heels not painted red nor so high as Louis's. Napoleon, for instance, was apt to be in military boots and in a hurry every day when he dashed eau de Cologne on his cheeks and neck—too much of a hurry to remember Nero or take note of the fact that neroli was the chief ingredient of his own favorite toilet-water. He was fond of scent and so was Josephine, his Empress. Essence of orange-flower was an ingredient, too, in "Empress Eugenie's Nosegay," a special preparation dedicated to the wife of the unfortunate Napoleon III, nephew of Bonaparte and last of French emperors.

Oranges are really so many gold beads strung on the chain of history. This fruit, once so rare as to be a royal Christmas gift between rulers, now is enjoyed by millions in many a land. Thus, with the march of time, do earth's gardens more and more belong to every man. Emperors' oranges are everybody's joy today!

AMER PINDAR

Knowledge

This time of year down home the green is up
In grassy hollows through the thicket's lace,
And here and there an early flower's face
Tells the young season as a clock we cup
In hand and hold to ears grown ready, quite,
To hear the chime of timely meadow-larks.
The heart remembers well these certain marks
Telling the lengthening day—the shortening night.

There will be green, too, in the smaller fields,
As truck, past fear of frost, is gathered in.
Women will walk the roads where mud has been,
Exchanging seed and root for future yields
In gardens soon to know the summer sun—
Long years away, I know how it is done.

SIDDIE JOE JOHNSON

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Uniting the United Nations ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The most important United Nations' political discussions are in the offing.

They will begin in Washington in the near future, it can be said authoritatively, and will come to grips with urgent diplomatic matters affecting both the immediate conduct of the war and the future development of the peace.

American, British, Russian and Chinese representatives will take part in these conversations and it is likely that other Allied diplomats will be brought into consultation.

Taken together with the United Nations Economic Conference, announced last week by Sumner Welles, these discussions indicate that significant political developments are in the making and that out of these economic and political meetings a full-bodied functioning organization of the United Nations is taking visible shape.

These events, now nearer at hand than most everyone expected, may well mean that the Allies are getting ready to transform their military alliance into a political association. This association doesn't need a name at this time but such a name as the League of United Nations might not be inappropriate.

Working Piece by Piece

Of course, a formal league will not spring full-blown from the forthcoming conferences but it is a reasonable expectation that they will lay the basis for it. Isolationist criticisms to the contrary, the most responsible American officials are not approaching this objective with either a crystal ball in one hand or a blueprint of Utopia in the other. They are not engaged in dreaming up a pretentious and fanciful world state on the theory that all the world needs is a better blueprint. They are engaged in working out one by one, piece by piece, the practical problems which the governments have got to face, on the theory that in facing them a healthy working organization of the United Nations will emerge. They are not planning to conjure up at once a great and complicated mechanism for doing the world's business in the hope that it can be made to tick; they are planning to get into the middle of the world's business in the confidence that determination to cope with practical problems will help create the organization to do the job.

The forthcoming economic and political conferences suggest that the United Nations are ready to begin. The way to begin is to begin. One needn't ask more.

There is no doubt that the Allied diplomats will have plenty to occupy them, and while I am not privy to the agenda which these discussions will encompass, no Washington correspondent who listens at the right places would have any doubt but that such problems as the following are foremost in the minds of the statesmen of the United Nations:

Agreement on some system by which the United Nations collectively, instead of one member of the United Nations individually, may temporarily administer reconquered or occupied territory, such as North Africa. This problem is going to grow in scope and if the principal fighting Allies are to avoid public and at times acrimonious debate, as marked the affairs of North Africa, they will have to accept a degree of common responsibility.

A frank and early facing, particularly by London, Moscow and Washington, of the thorny territorial problems in Eastern Europe—Poland, the Baltic States, Finland. We might as well find out what "Uncle Joe" has in mind now as later, or at least try.

An honest beginning on how the United Nations propose to redeem the Atlantic Charter pledge of freedom for so-called backward peoples, how colonial possessions are to be governed more in the interests of the possessed than the possessor, and how the steps toward self-government and independence are to be taken and guaranteed.

A start toward agreement on the main military and political conditions to be applied to defeated Germany and Japan, and establishment of the projected United Nations tribunals to try the Axis perpetrators of crimes against innocent peoples.

A friendly and constructive approach to freedom of the air. Under what terms and to what extent are the coastal airports, at least, of each nation to be made accessible to all other nations. This is not a simple issue but it is not insoluble with a modicum of good will and understanding.

Common Responsibility

The allocation to all the principal United Nations of defensive naval, military and air bases to be used in the interests of preserving the common peace and to be administered as a common responsibility. There is Secretary of Navy Frank Knox's recent proposal that the United States secure new and far-extending bases in the Pacific after the war, but this, as well as related questions, must be seen and worked out in the pattern of the future defense of the security of the United Nations, not the security of the United States alone.

And foremost and finally a few bricks will soon need to be laid for the foundation of the system of security which the United Nations must set up when the war is won if it is not going to be repeated a quarter century hence. The issue cannot be escaped: we are now fighting the aggressors after the aggression had taken place. What are we going to do to prevent aggression in the future?

When the Allied diplomats get together it is obvious that they won't be shy of subject matter. There is reason to believe that a point of crystallization on some of these issues is fairly nearer at hand than we thought. A beginning is soon to be made and it's not too soon.

U. S. and Britain Plan Aid to Refugees in Europe

Hull note to Lord Halifax suggests meeting in Ottawa to explore new ways of helping racial and political victims of Nazi oppression—Finding transport and temporary haven are major problems.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4 — Concerned over the growing peril of Europe's racial and political minorities under Nazi persecution, the United States and British Governments are preparing to expand direct governmental assistance to alleviate the plight of these refugees.

In reply to a British aide-memoire of Jan. 20, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has proposed in a note to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, that British and United States representatives meet at Ottawa to make preliminary exploration of new ways and means of aiding victims of Nazi oppression.

The Hull note was made public by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State at his press conference in reply to questions asking what the United States proposed to do about demands for expanded assistance expressed at a mass meeting in New York March 1 at which Christian and Jewish leaders proposed that the United Nations arrange with Germany—through neutral sources—for the release of Jews, for establishment of sanctuaries for such Jews in neutral and friendly nations, and for revision of United States immigration quotas to admit more refugees.

Mr. Welles said that all points mentioned in the resolutions stemming from the New York meeting would receive consideration. He conferred yesterday at the White House with President Roosevelt and talked also with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Moshe Shertok, Palestine political officer now in the United States to discuss postwar solutions of the Jewish problem.

The major need, as underlined by the British-American exchange of notes, is to find transportation and at least temporary haven for refugees still located in or now en route from Axis-dominated territory. Among those still within Nazi boundaries, the Jews and Poles are threatened directly by Nazi extermination policies. Transport and visa restrictions and limited accommodations and food supplies in countries which already have admitted sizable quotas of refugees remain to be dealt with.

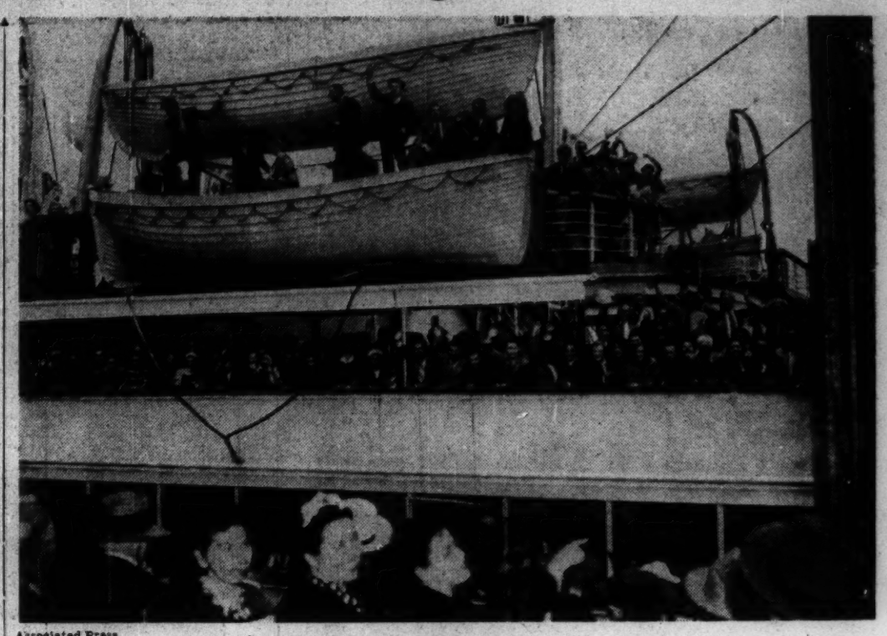
Secretary Hull's proposal urged that British and United States representatives make "preliminary exploration" at Ottawa and then pass their findings, earmarked for action, to the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, an organization already existing to handle such questions.

Bringing matters to a head was the Nazi invasion of Unoccupied France, which sent thousands of refugees scurrying into Spain, where they were lodged in internment camps and in serious plight alleviated only by efforts of the British Embassy, the American Red Cross and a few private relief groups.

As the situation in Spain and within Axis-dominated Europe grew beyond the abilities of private agencies to handle, the British Government in an aide mémoire handed to the State Department by Sir Ronald Campbell, British Minister, on Jan. 20, urged the calling of an informal conference of Allied nations able to harbor refugees, to determine what additional haven could be provided. The United States note was in reply to this request.

In his note, Secretary Hull urged that the refugee problem be not confined to persons of any particular race or faith and suggested that intergovernmental collaboration be directed to finding asylum areas as near as possible to Nazi-dominated territory in view of transport difficulties. He suggested that governmental as well as private financial assistance be made available to European neutrals which would agree to admit refugees "for the duration," and urged further exploration of asylum possibilities in "other than neutral" countries and their overseas colonies.

The British have been hoping that, since the United Kingdom has absorbed nearly all the refugees it can, considering its limited food supplies, overseas areas of temporary asylum might be expanded, including the United States. The Hull note outlined the United States' present accomplishments in having provided haven for 228,964 refugees since 1939, together with relief for other thousands, and stressed that, in affording asylum to refugees, the United States Government "is and must be bound by legislation enacted by Congress determining the immigration policy of the United States."



Associated Press

Entry Into a Land Where Thoughts Are Free

More than 500 Americans, exchanged for Axis citizens, were aboard the diplomatic-exchange liner Drottningholm when it docked at Jersey City, N. J., June 30, 1942, from Lisbon, Portugal. A large number of them line the rail and wave from lifeboats (above) to friends and relatives on the pier. Many of the 949 passengers on the boat were delayed in disembarking due to immigration requirements.

The Country Speaks: Seattle

Strong Undercurrent ..... ***By Kate Archibald***

Legislative ritual and the intoning of the roll call are much the same everywhere: "Armstrong, E. L., Armstrong, R. B., Bates, Benton, Bohl, Bowen, Cavanaugh, Coats, Cullen, Dahl, Dunn, J. B., Dunn, J. R." and always among the "Ayes" the man who inevitably answers "Yes" instead.

But the thoughtful gallery viewpoint is different this year of 1943 and the phrase "that our democratic way of life may be preserved" becomes more than just a pious phrase, but fervent in intensity and precious beyond words to express. On the surface are the whitecaps of Democratic and Republican rufflings but it is not difficult to feel underneath the strong undercurrents of government moving into history.

Typical of much of the legislation was a motion heard in the Washington State Legislature recently which proposed to strike out in a certain line, certain page, certain section, the period, "and insert in lieu, thereof, the following." And what followed was important and as explained by one of the legislators, corrected a mistake in the law as enacted in 1924, which failed to cover eight classes of creditors when bills against a retail business were collected. Plainly an injustice had been worked for 19 years. The legislators saw this and were quick to correct it, at their best when working on basis of the two-party system of "right" and "wrong."

That correction made, business of the House continued to be ground out quickly, with bills referred to committees, others given a second reading, and with still other bills ready for a vote. The intoning of the clerk and speaker was going on mechanically, it would appear, until suddenly there was an interruption. It concerned a bill to give cities the right to acquire ground for municipal parking lots, including the right of condemnation of property when necessary.

The bill had almost fallen into the hopper when a representative arose who objected to "too much of this taking over private property" and called upon his fellow lawmakers to "suppose a fellow has a little business on the corner that he has taken years to build up." Right there the bill was amended to protect this little business man.

There are hundreds of pairs of eyes upon the states' lawmakers in the galleries, out in the lobbies, and just arrived from Fernville to watch a dairy bill coming up. These are not the traditional subsidizing, horse-swapping lobbyists, but representatives of such public agencies as churches, libraries, city councils and public schools. A measure may come up which appears entirely harmless but it may mean years of inequity to some group unless it is amended or changed by the striking out of "or" and "inserting in lieu thereof" the word "and."

All this is in the daily grist of legislation that means so much, to so many. But sessions where political differences are lashed into whitecaps are also important. When the first territorial legislature convened in Old Oregon just before the Republican Party was born, Whigs and Democrats, even as lawmakers today, trailed off into left and right flanks.

In these Pacific Northwest states there are many factors that sharpen political, and left and right wing cleavages. Each state is divided by either high mountains or broad rivers into widely differing climatic and economic areas. Washington and Oregon are divided vertically by the Cascades into the east-of-the-mountain farm counties and the more urban areas on the west coast, with rivalries between, colloquially, representatives of the "cow counties" and "city slickers."

Montana with its great distances has the forested Rocky Mountain section, the ranch and cattle prairies counties to the east, and its, different again, mining population. The panhandle of Idaho is cut off from the south by the Clearwater River and the "handle" is quite separate from the "pan."

And yet representatives of the people come from localities of these differing interests, and are placed together on committees with almost a sense of humor. A tight-lipped senator, believer in private enterprise, may be forced to serve with a rousting young representative who believes that private power in these western states should be taken over by the State. Here they must reason it out, co-operate and compromise, until extremes are mitigated and molded into measures.

From the galleries this processing of ideas into the fiber of commonwealth is seen with new meaning at this time as a way for united states—a way for united nations.

To Change the Subject:

Newton Story Hour ..... ***By Ethel C. Ince***

"Step along, please! Best foot forward and don't dawdle!" snapped Mary Poppins, the "Great Exception." And a couple of dozen pairs of wide-open eyes—brown, gray or blue—watched more closely, and four rows of girls and boys sat farther forward on their chairs, lest they miss any tone or gesture of that popular nursemaid's next antic.

For, having deserted the Banks children, Jane, Michael and the twins—you remember how she went off, spinning round and round and up and up on the merry-go-round, until it was simply a bright new star in the sky—Mary Poppins, it seemed, was now free-lancing, and happy were the children she favored with a visit.

A hint of spring was in the air that morning, and it was the story of "Balloons and Balloons" that held these fourth grade girls and boys entranced. Flaxen heads, or brown, pigtails, bangs, bobs, or short, manly hair cuts, nodded approval as Mary Poppins started off with her charges on that memorable shopping trip, and quivered with suspense, as her purchases mounted, wondering whether any change at all would be left from the Pound Note.

Library for Children

A pleasant innovation this was in a busy school morning, when the entire class, with its teacher, had left the schoolroom to come to the Boys' and Girls' Library, in Newton, Mass., for a story hour in the atmosphere of books. While Mrs. Margaret Powers presented Mary Poppins for the delight of the fourth grade, in another room, the fifth grade listened eagerly to tales of America's past, told by a widely known story-teller, John J. Cronan. And Mrs. Mary Cronan was ready with choice tales from her repertoire for a later hour.

These story hours were started at the Boys' and Girls' Library this winter as an experiment. So popular are they with both teachers and children, that Mrs. Florence Bethune Sloan, Supervisor of Work with Boys and Girls, is planning to extend them to the 10 branch libraries in the Newton system. After the stories, the girls and boys gather around bookshelves to borrow books they have heard about in the story hour and others they discover through browsing.

Story hours in class rooms and assemblies have for many years been a part of the regular school program. But experience with the classes that have gone to the Boys' and Girls' Library for their story hours this winter has convinced teachers and librarians that in the atmosphere of books the children respond more eagerly and completely to the incentive to read for themselves. Some of these school children were already using the library regularly, but others, who had done little reading outside of school books, are being attracted to it and are coming to the library more frequently on their own account.

"Duty of Libraries"

"I consider the duty and influence of the public library to be of utmost importance in any democracy," said Mrs. Pearl S. Buck recently. "It is the duty of public libraries to try every possible means to waken the mind of the average people and to persuade, startle, and compel them to the realization that upon the average person depends the success of democracy.

"Citizens cannot withdraw, not in democracies, for they make the nation what it is. Being a librarian is an active job in the greatest public education field in the world, the education of the everyday citizens in and for a democracy."

The Newton Free Library is taking this counsel seriously and is making sure that the citizen becomes library conscious in early years, when the roots of his interests strike deep.

Two Out of Every Seven Jews Liquidated by Nazi 'New Order'

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of the 7,000,000 Jewish citizens of Germany and the countries occupied or controlled by the Nazis, it can be reliably estimated that 2,000,000 already have perished.

Germany does not deny these figures.

Germany does not even deny that the extermination of the Jews is carried out according to a meticulously arranged plan and with typical German thoroughness. This plan was decided upon by midsummer of last year. It was drawn up by Herman Backe, Nazi Secretary of State for Economics, who suggested it as the best means to ease the steadily deteriorating European food situation. He advised Hitler to order the deportation of all European Jews to certain regions in Poland and western Russia. There they would be out of sight and could be disposed of without arousing "unwanted attention."

Hitler at once approved the plan. Late last summer he issued the order calling for the annihilation of all European Jews by December, 1942.

Deep inroads into the size of the Jewish population had been made long before Hitler's acceptance of the Backe plan. Between February, 1933, and September, 1939, thousands of German Jews, and later of Austrian and Czechoslovakian Jews, perished in concentration camps and prisons. Other thousands committed suicide to escape the clutches of the Gestapo.

At first the Nazis used "legalistic methods" to liquidate the Jews. But after the outbreak of the war, under cover of martial law they restored to more drastic means. Ghettos were established—in Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands—where the Jews were crowded together on narrow space and exposed to the scourges of hunger and disease. It was at that time, too, that mass executions of Jews began.

According to documentary evidence provided by the American Jewish Congress, about 550,000 Jews perished between September, 1939, and the summer of 1942 as the result of planned starvation, forcer labor, and other "bloodless" forms of extermination. In the Warsaw ghetto, for instance, the mortality rate for 1941 was twice as high as in famine-stricken Greece.

The pace was accelerated nine months ago when the Backe plan was put into force. Its results can be gathered from the following survey in which the countries are arranged in alphabetical order:

Austria: The original Jewish population of about 190,000 decreased until September, 1939, to 75,000. At present their number is between 12,000 and 15,000.

Belgium: Of the 85,000 Jews who resided in Belgium before May, 1940, only 8,000 can be accounted for.

Bohemia and Moravia: The majority of the 90,000 Czech Jews, unable to leave the country in time, were first sent to two ghetto towns—one at Terezin, the second near Tabor in southern Bohemia—and from there deported to the East. Not more than 11,000 Jews are estimated to have remained in Bohemia after the beginning of last February.

Bulgaria: Anti-Jewish legislation in strict Nazi pattern was introduced last August. The 50,000 Bulgarian Jews, amounting to about 0.8 per cent of the total population, were robbed of their property, set on reduced food rations, and forced to wear the yellow star. According to recent advices, provisions are being made for the establishment of four ghettos and deportation of the "worst Jews" to Poland.

Croatia: There are only a few thousand Jews in Croatia. Up to now, the authorities have been satisfied with the confiscation of Jewish property.

France: Of the 340,000 French Jews, more than 65,000 already have been deported. They were taken mainly from the former Occupied Zone, from which the first trainloads for Poland and White Russia left on last Aug. 3, 1940. The Vichy Government ordered the internment of its Jews—approximately 170,000—last September, and the Commissioner for Jewish Affairs, Darquier de Pellepoix, announced last December that the present measures were only the beginning of steps to be taken against French Jews.

Germany: The Jewish population of 600,000 dwindled to some 200,000 by the outbreak of the war. Since then their number has been reduced to between 30,000 and 40,000.

Greece: Of the 78,000 Jews residing in this country, all men between the ages of 18 to 45 have been drafted for forced labor.

The Netherlands: Mass deportations started last October and within the first four months reduced the 180,000 Dutch Jews by one third.

Hungary: Anti-Jewish legislation was introduced in 1939. In the newly annexed parts of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania, all Jewish property was confiscated and about 70,000 Jews expelled from the country.

Latvia and Lithuania: It is almost impossible to ascertain how many, or rather how few, of the 250,000 Jewish residents of these two countries still exist. Of the 32,000 Jewish citizens of Riga, only 4,000 remain. Twenty-four thousand were killed within one week.

Norway: Action against the approximately 1,500 Norwegian Jews started last September. A few hundred fled to Sweden, but the majority was rounded up. The first transports to the East left Norway a short while ago.

Poland: Of the 2,800,000 Jews living on the Polish territory annexed or occupied by Germany, 600,000 perished between the outbreak of war and the summer of 1942. In September of that year, the Germans embarked on their program of "total extermination," killing Jews by tens of thousands by means of machine guns, poison gas, electrocution, and the injection of air bubbles into the veins.

Rumania: Of the 900,000 Rumanian Jews, altogether 300,000 are left, although the reduction is partly accountable by the transfer of Transylvania to Hungary. However, 270,000 were deported from Bukowina and Bessarabia, and it was announced that further deportations, this time from the central provinces, were to follow. Seventy-five thousand of the expelled people are reported to have perished.

Russia: Total figure not available. Twenty-five thousand Jews were murdered when Odessa was seized, and 72,000 were executed in Minsk between November, 1941, and April, 1942. Since the liberation of vast Russian territory by the Red Army, accounts of terrible Jew slaughtering by the retreating Nazis are pouring in.

Slovakia: Last February, 20,000 were all that remained of the originally 95,000 Slovakian Jews. They are earmarked for deportation until the end of April.

Yugoslavia: Except for 400 Jews who escaped to Italy, all of the 100,000 Jewish citizens of Yugoslavia are reported transferred to the East, killed or imprisoned in labor camps.

Refugees: Approximately 150,000 Jews from Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary who between 1933 and May, 1940, emigrated to France, the Netherlands, and other countries in continental Europe were to the last man caught by the conquering Germans and deported to the East. The deportees either starve while under way in sealed cattle cars or are killed after their arrival at one of the extermination centers that were established in Lithuania and Poland.

Jewish Freedom in Africa

By the Overseas News Agency

London, March 4

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared in the House of Commons yesterday he would like to see "total removal" of all restrictions on Jews in French North Africa, and expressed hope that this would happen soon.

Mr. Eden added he was not satisfied that the Jews would be in a position to exercise their restored rights immediately.

Lord Winterton, former Chairman of the Intergovernmental Committee for Refugees, urged that the strongest representations be made to the United States and local French governments if all restrictions are not removed.

Annihilation of Jews Planned by Himmler

By the Overseas News Agency

Stockholm, March 4

A recent circular on the treatment of Jews and Poles issued by Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler indicates that the Third Reich seriously intends to annihilate all the Jews in Europe, the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported.

The circular says that arrested Poles are to be taken to "educative labor camps," implying subsequent release or transfer to other places of confinement. In the case of Jews, however, the circular cryptically states that "prisoners are to be transferred to the next state police station for further dealing."

The absence of any supplementary instructions would indicate strongly that in most instances "further dealing" means execution.

Governor Points to Recovery Of Tahiti 'Since Compiègne'

By Ray P. Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti, March 4 — Declaring that Tahiti had remained more than five months without outside contact after the Axis assault on Pearl Harbor, Gov. Georges Orselli, head of Fighting France's island empire in the South Seas, cited in a recent speech here an amazing record of economic and political recovery since "Vichy signed the armistice at Compiègne."

As administrator for the 132 islands of French Oceania, which are now shipping their entire copra production to America for conversion into vital explosives, Goverpor Orselli drew a picture of the position of the South Sea area after the capitulation of France, and then after Japan turned the peaceful Pacific into a battleway.

"Only slightly more than a year ago," he said, "we were still suffering from the blow of that troubled period which was here, as elsewhere, the result of the armistice signed at Compiègne. . . . Economically and politically we were still suffering the consequences. And then to that was added the outbreak of the total war in the Pacific.

"The enemy was advancing toward us. The war was at our doors. All those who, through interest, opportunism, or treachery, proclaimed themselves of Vichy or Saigon, raised their heads and prepared to receive the invader. We had to grit our teeth and make an appeal to the energy and the work of everyone in order to keep steadfast.

"Now more than a year has passed. The wheel has turned. And among us we are finally beginning to see the end: Victory and the liberation of France."

Declaring that French Oceania's first task after Japan's treachery was the defense of the islands, the Governor said, "Your sons responded to the call. Under the direction of their young leaders they have prepared themselves. They are the brothers of those who died for France at Bir Hakeim. The Japanese will never enter Papeete as they entered Saigon."

He pointed out the gravity of the economic situation here after the attack on Pearl Harbor, which temporarily disrupted Pacific shipping—a vital necessity for Tahiti's exports. "The Japanese menace was weighing on the routes of communication. We remained more than five months without liaison with the outside world."

Now, however, the situation has ameliorated itself. "All of our products," Governor Orselli said, "are being exported. All of our essential needs are satisfied. The list of imports and exports last year will equal that of the strongest year in peacetime. A reserve stock of essential products has been set up, good for from four to eight months, and our reserve of foreign credits is sufficient for a year of good living."

Governor Orselli's resume of progress made by the health service in French Oceania, which is almost astride America's vital supply lines to New Zealand and Australia and the Solomons, was equally optimistic.

Also cited was the progress made by various administrators, by the judicial service, the service of public works, and in agriculture. These gains were made "in spite of increased work brought on by the necessity for military allocations, supplies, and other defense and offense measures."

Benefits to producers and consumers included the establishment of minimum purchase prices for local copra and pearl shell [also a priority item], the fixing of prices for freight on all interisland boats, and the regulation of a maxium profit scale on all imported products.

"Fighting France," Governor Orselli concluded, "can be proud of her work in Oceania. Soon victory will give back to France an Oceania richer, more beautiful, and proud to have aided in liberation.

'Transceivers' in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia — General MacArthur's forces in Australia are finding that one of the most useful pieces of equipment for communication purposes over the vast spaces of continental Australia is what is known as the "transceiver." This radio system was organized 30 years ago by the Rev. John Flynn, a Presbyterian minister.

Upon his arrival in Australia, General MacArthur found that there was no adequate system of communications suitable for wartime needs organized in the country. He therefore availed himself of the already existing radio "transceiver."

The Rev. Mr. Flynn had realized that quick communications between persons living hundreds of miles apart, in an area over 1,000,000 square miles in extent, were an urgent need. Most of the money subscribed for his system was raised voluntarily by the pastoral companies, the small holders and the people who understood their needs who lived in the towns and cities.

A means of contact by wireless with people living in these vast empty spaces, and two-way contact at that—by which messages could be sent and answers received immediately, was a difficult problem to surmount.

The "transceiver" set costs under £80 and it transmits and receives messages. The power for the transmitter is derived from a high-tension generator operated by bicycle pedals, and sufficient current is developed by manpower by merely working the pedals, which any child can do. In fact, a child can operate the whole set.

The inventor, A. H. Traeger, in 1934 evolved an automatic Morse transmitter on the typewriter principle in order to overcome the difficulty of people having to learn Morse code. By pressing keys in the required sequence for the message to be sent, the automatic transmitter sends out correctly spaced Morse signals which are picked up at the base station by the radio operator. Over a distance of 650 miles there is today two-way telephony so that outposts can now talk to each other, and women who do not see another white woman for months at a time, can talk to each other whenever they wish.

Because it was feared that the Japanese may be getting vital information from pedal radios in northwest Australia, circular letters have been sent to all pedal radio operators—mostly sheep and cattle station people and mission folk—asking them not to discuss any movements of stock, weather information or rainfall registrations, or expected movement of ships at north-western ports.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Great PX Conspiracy

By Malcolm Taylor
Author of "Knight of the Air," "Wings Over Eldorado," etc.

Chapter Four

In the Club, Vane was hailed by Peter Merrick, a new member who had rather singled Vane out to discuss why the world, in 1969, was where it was. Vane had very definite ideas upon the matter.

The root cause he laid to the failure to attain global federation after World War II, when the Constitutional Congress failed of its purpose and the system was adopted of loosely co-ordinated regionalisms made up of sovereign states only lightly held together.

This system had not worked badly at first, but, as time wore on, the regions tended to drift apart and disintegrate. Meanwhile, as a heritage of the pacific fifties, the states remained lightly armed. It was a setup that in the sixties proved ideal for ambitious and unscrupulous leaders of states like Gunz, of Miteuropa, and Slaven, his fellow and imitator, in Adriatica.

"Seen Gunz's last speech?" Merrick greeted Vane.

Vane had.

"Gunz and Slaven mean war," he said. "Somebody ought to put the lid on them. Why isn't there an international organization of peace-lovers—strong-arm peace-lovers, who see red about peace? It could take Gunz and Slaven for a ride, if nothing else."

Merrick looked at Vane curiously.

"Where did you get that idea? Original? I bet you've heard of something of the sort."

"Just a crazy brain-wave of mine," Vane replied.

"Honestly?" Merrick pressed. "Then I bet you've run into something queer recently."

Vane, tempted to mention his experience on the peninsula, decided not to and held his tongue.

Tricking a Shadow

At four o'clock, Vane left for the studio of an artist friend of his, named Blandish. The place was a small house at the bottom of a blind alley, the only house in it.

"So you want to slip out the back way?" laughed Blandish. "Of course, my dear fellow. Every day, if you want."

Slipping through Blandish's back garden into the next street, Vane found a taxi, and went to his first observation post. Soon Heaton went by, but there was no Scar to be seen. Before long Vane knew that the man was no longer on the job and he reported so to Heaton.

"Too bad!" said the latter. "Evidently Huggins gave the show away and Scar quit."

Vane returned to the house in the blind alley by way of the back garden.

"Hello, conspirator!" Blandish hailed him on his re-entrance. "Sit down and we'll have a yarn."

It was quite dark when Vane bade Blandish good night.

He was in the darkest part of the alley when he heard a groan, and saw a man on the ground. Vane bent over and helped him up.

"Thanks." The man spoke thickly. He felt his head tenderly. "That stick was loaded."

"What happened? Who cracked you over the head?" Vane peered at the man but could not see his face in the dark.

"Couple of men . . . I didn't see their faces . . . talked like foreigners . . . came up and asked me the time. I looked at my watch and got a crack on the dome."

Foreigners! That suggested Scar and the little man to Vane. But who was this man? He moved nearer, peering in the dark, but the man turned aside and began brushing off his clothes.

"Thanks for doing the Good Samaritan," he added. "Good night." He moved off.

But Vane in two strides overtook him.

"I'm all right now," the man said, halting.

Vane laughed. "I happen to be going this way too. This is a blind alley."

They walked some yards, Vane waiting to get a look at his companion's face. But before the streetlamp was near enough, the man halted again.

"I'll rest here. Go ahead," he bade.

"I'll wait," said Vane. "I want to be sure you're all right."

He struck a match to see his companion. It was Pop-Eye!

Vane's mind was made up on the instant. He was not going to lose sight of Pop-Eye. He cast about for a plan of operations.

"You ought to report this attack to the police," he said, to keep the conversation going while he thought.

"What can they do?" Pop-Eye scoffed. "I can't even describe the pair. It's not as if I'd been robbed."

"O.K. But I think you ought to report the attack."

At the entrance to the blind alley Pop-Eye halted.

"Which way do you go?" Vane asked. "I'll see you along."

Pop-Eye hesitated, then named a near-by station on the District Line, one of London's two underground railroads that, like the New York subways, run below street level.

They went, Pop-Eye reluctantly, to the station, where he bought a ticket and disappeared down the stairs.

Vane waited a moment, then followed.

Several trains arrived and departed without Pop-Eye making a move. Vane became puzzled. What was the fellow waiting for?

Another train arrived and started off. Pop-Eye watched two coaches slide by, then cleared the platform in one bound and swung aboard by a door that had been left open—something that happens frequently in the London subways, but hardly ever in New York.

Vane raced to overtake the coach. But the train accelerated. Vane just managed to draw even with the still open door, at which Pop-Eye stood watching.

"Well run, old man," he heard Pop-Eye mock him. "You don't deserve to lose. But you do!"

Pop-Eye Says Goodby

At the same instant, with a grin and a blithe wave of farewell, he slid the door to in Vane's face and held it shut.

Vane reached for the handle to wrench the door open again and swing aboard. But the train was now definitely outpacing him. It was let go or be thrown.

Vane let go. The handles moved remorselessly away, faster and faster. Then the end of the coach swept past and thundered on into the blackness of the tunnel.

Back along the platform raced Vane, upstairs to the street, and took a taxi to the next station. The train might be held up by adverse signals.

Reaching the station, Vane bought a ticket and dashed downstairs. But the train had not been held up. He had lost his man for good.

"Well, look how Tiny Judas diddled me," said Heaton on hearing the story. "But two ha-ha's on us are enough. Tomorrow I do another shadowing expedition. We may pick up a trail. It looks certainly as if Scar and T. J. beat up friend Pop-Eye outside Blandish's, and they may be trailing him tomorrow again."

They arranged a new itinerary and timetable with observation posts. But it was all for nothing. Face, Pop-Eye, Scar, Tiny Judas—one and all had vanished.

"Too bad!" said Heaton scornfully. "This washes out the London end entirely."

Vane sadly agreed. "Well, nothing for it but the peninsula now."

"Let me know how you get on," said Heaton, "and if there's anything I can do for you here just shout. Good luck!"

Next day Vane entrained for Redmouth, the peninsula town he meant to make his base. There he hired a four-cylinder, silent motorcycle. Then checking his spare bag at the railway station he set out for the first beacon on his list. There was, he learned on inquiry, no flying field of any sort in the neighborhood.

But the place he was seeking would not be known to be a flying field, so he started to comb the district systematically, following every road and inspecting all fields and open spaces large and level enough for the use of aircraft.

It was not so large an order as might appear. Possible landing grounds were not numerous. The place he was seeking, moreover, had come up to a fair list of specifications. First there must be a hut and a building usable as a hangar, and rising ground between the two. Second, the field had to be near a road. The limousine had taken one. For another thing, much equipment, lights, a radio beam, must be present, however disguised. Lastly, there must be a lighthouse within sight, at least from the hut.

Nevertheless, only at Two Mines, a hidden valley lying within range of Snare Reef Light, the last of his southcoast beacons, did he find a place at all answering the requirements.

As soon as he entered the remote, hidden valley, screened by tors, as the moorland hills are called, on all sides but towards the sea, and saw the smooth grassy valley-floor, quite flat and large enough for a landing ground, his hopes soared. This was the place—it must be.

A Close Check

A hut, a barn that would do for a hangar! And a rise of ground between, too, for the hut was partway up one of the tors, at about the right distance. The place was on a road, moreover, which he had followed in through a gap in the flanking tors at the inland end.

It checked! It all checked.

A fair-sized bungalow close to the tor beyond the hangar was unexpected, but the thick fog, when he was there before, would have made it invisible.

Only one thing did not check. No sign of flying equipment was to be seen. It must be in the hangar, Vane told himself.

But the place was absoluuely empty. He rushed to the bungalow. The stuff must be there.

But, except for furniture, the building was as empty as the hangar. Completely puzzled, he went to check up on the hut, but it likewise was empty.

He got out his binoculars and made out the lantern of Snare Reef Light, out of sight from a few yards lower down the hill. This was a big entry on the credit side.

He tried to think things out. Except for the complete absence of equipment the valley came up to specifications in every way. Could so many correspondences be a mere coincidence?

More likely all equipment had been removed, one of the "precautions" the men had promised. But could everything be spirited away in so short a time and all traces be ironed out so completely? It seemed next door to impossible.

There only remained the pair of abandoned mine buildings near the top of the tor above the hangar. These he found to be in a semi-ruined state, but the tall chimneys were sound.

Of the mines these buildings had been raised to work, only some slag heaps remained. The shafts had apparently been filled in when the workings were abandoned.

It was night before he at last left the valley, puzzled and baffled. This ought to be the right place, yet there was no getting over the lack of all equipment. He set out for the north coast of the peninsula.

His tour there was soon completed. He found no likely place near either light. He decided to return to Redmouth and comb the south coast.

Arrived in Redmouth, Vane went to the railway station and got what he wanted from his baggage. There was a London express in. As it moved out, Vane saw a man at one of the windows.

It was Scar!

Vane immediately made for a telephone and called Heaton.

"Scar just left here on the London express. Meet and trail him."

"You bet," Heaton assented.

That night Vane called up Heaton again.

"It was Scar all right," Heaton said. "He took a taxi. I followed. Everything went fine till we got caught by the lights.

"Scar's cab just got through—but we were stopped and never caught up."

"The luck we're having!" Vane exclaimed.

"Cheer up! We'll get a break yet."

(To be continued next Thursday)

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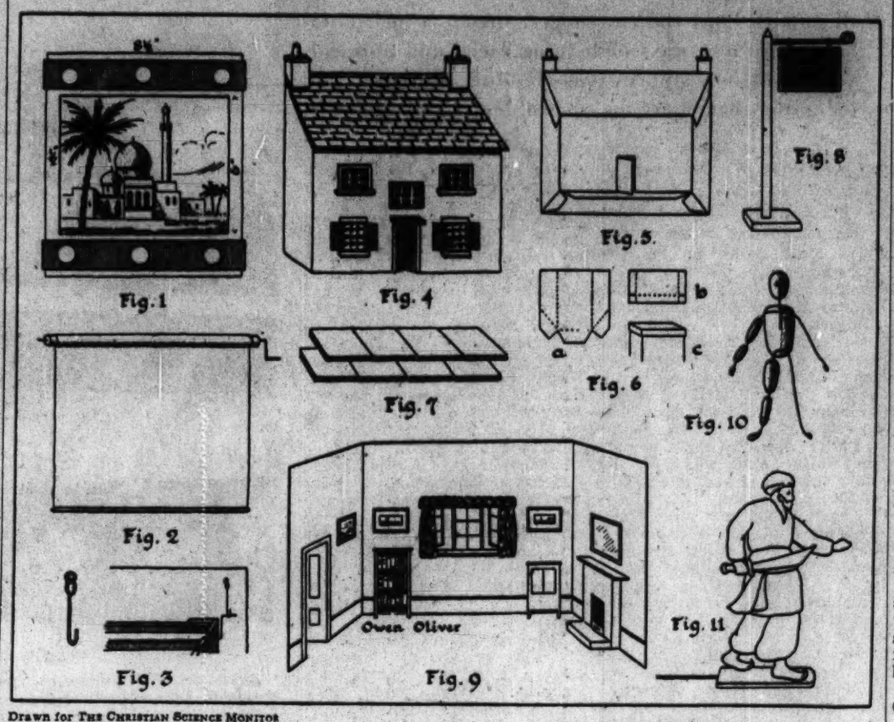


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Scenery for Ali Baba

Fun With Model Theaters—7

By Owen Oliver
Illustrated by the Author

We now come to the curtains, built-up scenery, and modeled characters for the wooden model.

There are two ways in which the curtain may be worked, sideways or up and down. The writer has noticed, however, that those who express a preference for the traverse curtain, talk about the curtain "going up" and "falling." "The curtain rises" and "the curtain falls" seem to the writer to be expressions so very appropriate to the stage that he always fixes a roller curtain on his little theaters. Moreover, to paint a scene on the two halves of a traverse curtain is impracticable.

The curtain may, of course, be made of some plain colored material such as casement cloth, but a painted curtain is much more interesting. White casement cloth is a very suitable material on which to paint, and although it may not lend itself quite so well as paper, a painted scene looks more effective on cloth for the reason that the extreme neatness, suggesting laborious effort, is absent.

Stretching the Curtain

Fig. 1 shows how a piece of cloth may be stretched on a drawing board in preparation for painting the scene. A curtain of the size shown here will fit the stage on which we are engaged. Cut two strips of cardboard about an inch wide and place them across the top and bottom. Push a drawing-pin through the middle of the top strip as far as the head, then stretch the cloth to the left and fix the left-hand pin into position. Next fix the pin on the right. Now stretch the cloth downwards and insert the pin in the center. Complete the stretching by pulling the two corners downwards and sideways. The Eastern scene has been chosen for the curtain because the writer had in mind the production of the play, "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves."

Fig. 2 shows the curtain fitted onto the rollers by means of a hem which should fit tightly so as to prevent slipping. At the bottom a straight piece of wire is run through the hem to assist the curtain to fall steadily.

Fig. 3 illustrates a method of holding the curtain up. A small screw-eye is fixed into the back of the proscenium and a wire hook is just long enough to hook on to the handle of the roller when the curtain is up. To make sure that the handle will be at the top when the curtain has risen, a little experimenting may be necessary.

Fig. 4 shows a piece of built-up scenery made of stiff cardboard. The house will stand squarely on the stage and will add greatly to the realism of the play.

For Walls and Roof

Fig. 5 shows how the walls are constructed of scored and bent cardboard glued to a wooden base. A cardboard base would most probably warp. Fig. 6 gives the construction of the chimney stacks. For the chimney pots corks are used. The weather-board which protrudes from the wall over the door is made as shown in Fig. 6c except that it must have a fourth side by which to glue it to the wall. The door is cut to swing open and characters may make their entrance on to the stage through it. In Fig. 7 we have the method of tiling the roof. Square pieces of cardboard are glued in rows so that each row overlaps the next one below. The tiler must, of course, begin at the eaves. Shutters and door-frame are of cardboard, and the window-sills are pieces of thin, flat wood.

Fig. 8 is a little idea for a swing signboard of wood, cardboard or wire. Note that the post is fitted into the base a little to one side so that the long side of the base counteracts the slight pull of the sign.

Fig. 9 is an example of interior built-up scenery. It is intended to be made of wood. The door and windows are made to open and the fireplace stands out in realistic fashion with mantelpiece and hearth added. The skirting-board, door-frame, pictures and mirror are glued-on cardboard and the valance and curtains are real. Cellophane may be used for the windowpanes, and it is possible to buy paper with a mirror-like surface for the mirror. Bookshelf and wireless cabinet are made of wood.

Fig. 10 shows one way of modeling a figure with some plastic material and wire. Cork can be used for the head and trunk, but it is very difficult to cut, and also to pierce with wire, whereas soft plastic material may be moulded around the wire quite easily. Fig. 11 is the Robber Chief in the play "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." A piece of tin is cut for the scimitar, and the dressed figure is glued to a wooden stand.

Next Thursday we shall discuss lighting, music and effects.

(This is the seventh of twelve articles that are appearing on consecutive Thursdays.)

Bring in Scrap

What is your scrap collection score? The artists who are making cartoons for the Office of War Information have drawn some clever pictures about scrap collections. For instance, one shows two high school girls walking along and one is saying to the other, "Oh, Jimmy's all right, but Morton's my prom date—he brings in more scrap."

You probably had a hand in the first scrap collection that came to your town. Now we must really get down to business and have scrap treasure hunts. Scrap is precious these days. To make steel we must have scrap. It takes millions of tons of steel to make the tanks, ships, planes, and guns needed for our armies.

A special call has gone out to 4H Club members to collect scrap hidden away on the farms. They are asked to organize searching parties of two or more members to go over each farm with a fine-tooth comb, as the saying goes. Scrap is often hidden along fence rows, in orchards, down in gullies, out in the far corners as well as in the barnyards.

The heavy scrap the Government will greatly need during the winter and spring months is more likely to be found in the rural areas.

You might organize a Scavenger Scrap Hunt and enlist the whole neighborhood. Divide the group into teams with a captain for each team. Make duplicate lists of things to hunt for, giving a copy to each team. List not only heavy pieces of scrap, but also list other things the Government needs now. List rubber, non-ferrous metals, tin cans, rope, rags, burlap, fats and greases, and other waste materials.

Don't wait, start a scrap collection today and keep building up your score for victory.

Dorothy Emerson

Our Mail Bag

"I am a Spanish student and should like to correspond with boys in South America who could write to me in Spanish," writes Robert Nelson B. (16), of Lansing, Michigan. "I would, in return, write to them in English, so that we would all benefit—they by using English, and I by using the Spanish I have learned.

"I am in my third year of high school. I am interested in airplanes (as most boys are), love dogs, play tennis."

Patsy H. (12), of Kingston, Pennsylvania, would like very much to correspond with girls in England, Scotland, Wales, or Mexico.

"I live in the center of an anthracite coal mining region," she writes. "As you enter this region, you see many breakers (buildings where the coal cars bring the coal to have the slate taken out) and trains coming up to them, if you are near enough.

"My hobbies are collecting stamps, postcards, miniatures and writing stories. Among my favorite sports are skating, skiing, sledriding, bicycling, playing volley ball and games that require energy.

"I am a member of the local Girl Scouts."

Roberta C. (13), of Higgins, Texas, would like to correspond with girls in the United States and abroad. "I am a Freshman in High School," she writes. "I haven't any hobbies, but I enjoy all outdoor sports. I am very fond of animals. My favorite subjects are: home economics, algebra and general science."

Here is a quotation from a letter that came from a girl in Western Australia, for Elsie F. S., of Oceanside, New York, whose invitation to correspondents was published in the Mail Bag not long ago:

"I belong to a Concert Party, and we go by the title of 'Kiora Koncert Kumpany'; we hold entertainment for charity purposes, besides shows for the fighting forces. On Wednesday we are all going to a Camp of Soldiers to give them a concert—it's great fun.

"There are quite a few American soldiers and sailors out here. There have been for about nine months or so. The soldiers (Yanks) are in training now—'Somewhere in Australia,' but the sailors are still around—mostly submarine crews.

"We Aussies find the Americans most fascinating. One of my girl friends and I know two Yankee sailors, and, do you know, I could listen to them talking for hours. I just can't describe what it is about your speech, but it 'gets me.'

"I'm very interested in any branch of art. Last year at school I won a competition in designing and painting a school badge.

"We have a vegetable garden in our back yard. You know the slogan—'Dig to Victory'—and we grow most of our own needs. It's great to know that you're eating vegetables from your own back yard. We also have a flower garden, but I can't say I get much time now to work on it.

"Last Friday our Concert Party went for a sausage hike to Mossie Creek, about one mile from our home. We started at 8 p. m. and hiked under the full moon to the creek, where we built a big fire and toasted bread and fried sausages. We had a sing-song and games round the camp fire there—it was fun."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

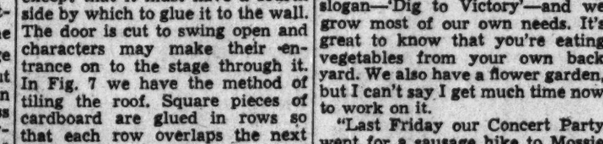
Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.



Postmark Scrapbook

Old timers in the United States must have had a taste for mathematics, they were so fond of using figures to name post offices and towns. We have run six of these mathematical postmarks for your scrapbooks, and there are still more that a diligent hunt would reveal.

These figure names are not peculiar to any particular part of the country. Those we have are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. Figure Five you will find down in Arkansas. Six Mile and Nine Times are in South Carolina. Seven Oaks is in California. Eighty-four is in Pennsylvania and Eighty-eight is in Kentucky.

Perhaps some local histories may tell why these names came to be chosen. It would be interesting to know. Meanwhile, you can write to the postmasters, enclosing return postcards, and ask them to send you their postmarks for your collections. Be sure to thank them for their courtesy, too.

E. E. O. and J. E. C.

Prize Papers of Youngsters Predict Progress of Mankind

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—America's youthful scholars are planning their own better world; and their ideals for the future are not fettered by old dogmas, excessive nationalism or fears for the progress of mankind.

Raymond Schiff of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Gloria Lauer of Ames, Iowa, both high school seniors and both winners of $2,400 four-year Westinghouse scholarships presented at the Science Talent Search banquet here last night, spoke their thoughts about the future in twin essays made public today.

These youngsters don't believe the Four Freedoms are unattainable. They don't believe wars are inevitable. They don't think mankind's progress has come to the end of the line. In fact, they see a thrilling challenge ahead—for youth and adults—to build a better and lasting civilization of peace.

Witness the words of Raymond Schiff, a top winner out of 15,000 entrants in the "talent search" sponsored by the Science Clubs of America and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

Freedom From War

"For progress in any direction, it is necessary to establish a system free from war or the threat of war, and free from tyranny and oppression anywhere. For civilization to advance to its highest peak tha progress must not be hampered by national boundaries which cut the bonds of co-operation, intellectual as well as material."

Ray doesn't have any illusions, however, about natural science of itself being able to abolish poverty and want.

"The realization of the Four Freedoms for everyone cannot be accomplished merely by the efforts of doctors and chemists and engineers," he writes. "Economists and statesmen must build the framework in which the laboratory can produce a decent standard of living for all."

"At the end of this war we will have the greatest opportunity in history to organize the world along sound scientific lines which will make possible a jjust and permanent peace. Our generation had thus before it the most difficult task and the most thrilling challenge ever to face mankind. If we fail, humanity will be doomed; but if we succeed—and we will—we shall usher in an era of prosperity beyond our wildest dreams. For man will conquer nature by conquering himself."

Need to Find New Energies

Some of America's foremost planners of the postwar peace, reading that, may well have wondered if they could have put it better themselves.

Neither Ray Schiff nor Gloria Lauer, however, are indulging in unthinking optimism. Gloria writes that unless a balanced program, with more conservation of natural and human resources, is adopted, and the production of new research ideas is enhanced, "science could well become the master rather than the benefactor of mankind."

"It is the task of youth today to accept the responsibility for the progress of science," she holds, adding: "Youth will accept the challenge."

Ray points out that the raw materials for everything mankind needs are becoming available in almost unlimited abundance, with new plastics, food products, synthetics and mechanisms rolling from the research tables. He proposes that, to make these products readily available to all, mankind needs a new source of cheap and plentiful energy. Gloria, too, warns that natural resources of energy are being rapidly diminished, pointing out that "the pinch of declining abundance" will be felt in American oil and natural gas industries within the next generation, while coal mines and forests are being systematically depleted.

For new energy, Ray proposes that mankind investigate the atom-electron-proton field more thoroughly. More powerful cyclotrons, he proposes, may disclose sources of unlimited atomic power, which would mean "the reduction of matter and energy to a common denominator."

Such is the testimony of youth today in America's natural-scientific fields. Such are the dreams, and solid plans, for the future, as disclosed by the prize winners who appeared at the Statler Hotel banquet where $11,000 in college scholarship aid was divided among the 40 delegates attending the five-day Science Talent Search Institute here. To observers it seemed that the future of the nation was in reliable hands.

Army of Youths Aids Industry and Farmer

By the Associated Press

New York, March 4

The National Child Labor Committee estimates that 580,000 boys and girls of 14 and 15 years and 2,200,000 of 16 and 17 are working either full or part time in industry and agriculture.

Rationed America to See How Britain Gets Along

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Opening today at the Museum of Science and Industry is Britain's Wartime Nutrition Exhibition, with many details of rationing that have a special interest for Americans who now have come under similar, though less stringent, food stamp restrictions. This exhibition is soon to be shown in other cities of the United States, starting in Baltimore and Boston. The exhibition was prepared by the British Information Service in collaboration with the British Ministry of Food.

By means of charts, graphs, and photographs the exhibition visitor is shown how Britain meets its great wartime problem of feeding itself, both by increasing its home production and by using the facilities supplied by the Lend-Lease arrangement with the United States. The magnitude of the problem is indicated by the fact that Britain before the war imported two out of every three meals of its daily food supply.

Photographs show how town dwellers are raising vegetables in window boxes, along the sidewalks, and on the roofs. The moat of the Tower of London proved to have uncommonly fertile soil as is shown in a picture of luxuriant rows of beets, onions and potatoes. Tables indicate the great savings in shipping space made possible by the use of dried eggs and powdered milk. Dehydration of meat is soon to come in on a large scale.

Part of the show is a collection of point system ration books, with their provision for clothing and soap. Photographs show the advantages of community feeding for small families or single persons, and there are sample menus for the week, all worked out on the basis of food preparation for a single person. Other pictures show the throngs attending the food advice centers, and the demonstration lelctures. Upwards of 5,000,000 persons listen to Government food helps daily on the radio.

How price controls were set to aid in equitable distribution is illustrated, as well as how subsidies institute' on some commodities which are now sold below cost. So widespread is rationing in Britain that three-fourths of every shilling now is spent at controlled prices. An important element of Britain's food planning is the organization of each community with a view to adequate feeding in emergencies caused by air raids.

One section shows the indebtedness of Britain to the United States for the help given through Lend-Lease, with the result that factory workers are enabled to maintain war production at the highest possible level; or, as Lord Woolton of the Food Ministry, put it; "maintain a fighting standard of fitness."

United Nations Legal Unity Proposed by Lawyers Guild

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Formation of a United Nations Bar Association, as a symbol of the real unity of the nations at war with the Axis, was urged in a resolution adopted by the National Lawyers Guild at its recent convention here.

The Guild is an offshoot of the American Bar Association, established in 1936 to give voice to a more liberal view within the bar than it was claimed the Association as then constituted would allow. It has some 5,000 members and is reported to be expanding in size and influence.

"If this war is to have a basic meaning for us now and in the future," said Martin Popper, Executive Secretary, "it must be the means toward eliminating the causes of international friction. The bar has a function and a duty to originate and give impetus toward international co-operation."

Attorney General Robert W. Kenny of California was re-elected President.

Reflecting the consistently liberal viewpoint of this group were a number of other resolutions. One, while praising the Casablanca "unconditional surrender" pronouncement, regarded "with dismay" the continuance in North Africa of a policy confiding important administrative posts to Vichyites. Another urged national unity.

Another urged full use of Negroes in the armed forces, wider employment of Negro lawyers in Government agencies, and repeal of poll-tax requirements.

Upward revision of the Little Steel wage formula to meet increased living costs, and a tax program to "take the burden off those least able to pay," were urged in others.

Another resolution approved the Kilgore-Pepper-Tolan bill for an office of War Mobilization in charge of the home-front war effort.

Swedish Radio Reports Photo Service to N. Y.

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, March 4—A direct radio photo service has been established between Stockholm and New York, the Swedish Radio reported today in a radiocast recorded here.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	7	58	57¾	58	
Abr&Straus 1g †	21*	40	40	40	+1
Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	+ ¼
Adams Exp (.45e)	38	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
Adams-Millis ½ag	5	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ¾
Addressograph (1)	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Air Reduction (1a)	6	45	44¼	44⅝	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	15	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	218	2	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	21	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
Alleg pf $30 xw	51	10⅞	10	10	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	16	23⅜	22½	22½	— ¼
Allen Ludl Stl .35g	19	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
Allen Indust (¾ae)	7	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	*2	153½	153	153½	+2
Allied Kid (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	
Allied Mills (1e)	6	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
Allied Strs (.30g)	22	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	13	31½	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	8	20½	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
Amal Leath	7	13¾	13½	13½	
Amal Lea pf 1½sk	2	18	17½	17½	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	2	76⅜	76½	76½	+2½
Am Ag Chem 1.20a	7	25	24⅝	24¾	
Am Airlines (1½e)	12	57	56	56	
Am Bank Note ½ae	16	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
Am Bk N pf (3) †	30	54	53½	54	+1¼
Am Bosch (¼ae)	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	7	36	35	35	— ⅞
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	50	130½	130½	130½	
Am Cable & Rad	34	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	79	78¾	78¾	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7) †	50	175½	175	175	— ¼
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	18	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 8.29g	8	66⅜	66	66	— ⅝
Am Ch&Cable ½g	2	21⅜	21½	21⅜	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4a)	1	98¼	96¼	98¼	+ ¼
Am Colortype .15g	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Am Crystal S 2½ae	4	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
Am Distill	2	17	17	17	
Am Encaustic Til	17	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Am European ½e	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Am Export (1½g)	18	28	27	28	+1
Am & For Power	83	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾ak	7	51	50	50	— ½
Am&FP $7pf ¾ak	5	57½	57	57½	— ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	111	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾ag	3	34	34	34	+ ¼
Am Hide&Leather	18	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Am Home P (2.40)	7	58⅛	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅜
Am Ice	8	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Am International	21	6¾	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Am Inv pf 2½ †	50	43⅛	43	43	—1⅛
Am Locomotive	68	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 1¾ak	7	91	90½	91	+1
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	8	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
Am M&Met (¼g)	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	8	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80 †*	180	30¾	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	51	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	20	26½	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	34	23	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .15g	107	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .20g	75	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½ †	370	63½	63	63⅛	— ⅜
Am Safety Raz ¾e	5	13	13	13	+ ¼
Am Seating (1e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Am Ship Bldg 3e †	190	30½	29¾	30	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	37	42¾	41⅝	41¾	
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	110	151	150½	150½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs ½g	33	24½	24	24¼	— ⅛
Am Stores ½g	3	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Am Stove (.30g)	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	11	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	*2	99½	99½	99½	+1¼
Am Sum Tob ½ag	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
Am Tel&Tel (9)	28	143¼	142⅞	143¼	+ ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	54¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¾
Am Tob B (3a)	14	55	54½	55	+1
Am Tob pf (6) †	30	139	138¾	139	
Am Type Fdrs	81	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ¼
Am Viscose (1½g)	19	34⅞	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
Am Water Works	114	5¼	5	5	
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	
Am Woolen	14	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (8e)	5	67⅞	67	67	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	111	6¼	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½g	94	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Anac W&C 1½ae †	280	27	27	27	+ ¾
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Andes Cop (¼ag)	9	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Arch-Dah-M (½g)	2	39	39	39	+ ⅛
Armour Illinois	34	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Armour Ill pr pf	3	55½	55	55½	+ ½
Armstrong Ck ¼g	10	32⅞	32½	32¾	+ ⅜
Arnold Const ¼ag	*1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp ½e	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	19	8¾	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF (1½g)	45	51⅝	50⅛	50½	—1
Atch T&SF pf (5)	6	77¾	77	77	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	34	32¼	31	31¼	— ½
Atl Refining (.15g)	9	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (¼ag)	13	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Atls Powd (¾ag)	2	63	62¼	62¼	— ¼
Austin Nichols	2	3	3	3	
Aust Nich pr A †	30	34	34	34	
Aviation Cp (¼ae)	257	4½	4½	4½	
Baldwin Locomotive (1e)	124	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	166	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	155	11⅞	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	27	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
Bang&A pf 2½ak †	50	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
Barber Asphalt	8	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	17	14½	14¼	14⅜	
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	40	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Bavuk Cigar (1½)	2	25	25	25	— ¼
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	27	27	27	
Beld-Hem (.80)	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	37	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
Bendix Aviat (¾ag)	26	39⅛	38¾	39⅛	+ ⅜
Benef Ind Ln .30g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Best & Co (1.60a)	4	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Beth Steel (1½ag)	59	64⅜	63¼	63¾	+ ¾
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115	115	115	
Bigelow-Sanf ½ag	3	34	33½	34	+1¼
Black & Deck 1.60	2*	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	32	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Bloomingde .20g †	40	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Boeing Airp (1e)	49	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass 3e	6	47¼	46¼	47	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	41¾	41¾	41¾	Mar 3
Bond Stores() .60)	1	21	21	21	
Borden Co (.30g)	14	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	14	31⅝	31	31¼	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	17	5¼	4½	4½	— ½
Bower Roll B ½ag	9	31¼	30	31¼	+1¼
Bridgeport Brass 1	25	11¾	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	18	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	43	41½	41½	—1½
Bristol-Myers .40g	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
Bklyn & Qu Trans	52	¾	¾	¾	
Bklyn-Man Tr	167	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas(1½e)	9	13½	12¾	13	+ ¼
Brunsw-Balke ¼ag	5	17	16¼	16¼	
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	46	9¼	9	9¼	
Budd Mfg	30	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	230	90	88	88½	— ½
Budd Wheel (1e)	55	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
Buffalo Forge .45g	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Bullard Co (½g)	2	22	22	22	
Bulova Watch (2)	3	29	29	29	— ⅞
Burling Mills .35e	51	22⅞	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Burl M 2½pf 2½	18	54⅛	54	54	+ ¼
Burr Add M (60)	14	12⅛	12	12	
Bush Terminal	4	4	4	4	
Bush T pf (6) †	10	48	48	48	—1
Bush T B pf ¾ak †	10	28	28	28	
Butler Bros (.15e)	14	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	24	23¼	24	+1
Butte C&Z (¼ae)	15	4½	4⅜	4¼	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	8	12¾	12½	12½	
Byers pf 3.63k †	40	75½	75	75½	+ ½
Byron Jack (¼ag)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½g)	9	24⅜	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Callahan Z-Leso	68	1½	1¼	1⅜	
Calumet&Hec ¼ae	*26	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼ag	4	17¾	17½	17½	
Can Dr G A (.60)	12	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
Can Sou Ry (3) †	10	34	34	34	+ ½
Can Pacific	73	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3) †	20	43	43	43	+1
Carr C&O (5) †	100	92	92	92	
Carriers&Gen .20a	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
Case (J I) Co (7e)	2	95	94½	95	+2½
Case (JI) pf 7 †	1	134	134	134	— ¼
Caterpil Tract (2)	17	47¼	46¾	47	+ ½
Celanese Corp (2)	10	30½	30	30½	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	180	103	102¾	103	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	122	122	122	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (¾g)	18	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	20	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¼
Cen Aguirre 1½g	14	15½	18⅝	19¼	
Cent Fdry (.10g)	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Cent RR N J	15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 2½e	11	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	32	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Cert-teed 6%pf †	400	48	46	46¼	—1¼
Chain Belt (¼ag)	6	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ½
Champ P&F 1ae	1	18½	18½	18½	
Champ P&F pf 6 †	21	104½	104½	104½	
Checker Cab	2	11¼	11¼	12	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	50	41⅛	41	41¼	
Chi & E Ill	50	5	4⅝	4⅝	

Today's sales (est.) 2,000,000
Previous day's sales 2,017,680
1943 volume to date 47,812,406
1942 volume to date 21,654,726

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Chi & E Ill A .59g	74	12½	12	12½	
Chi Great West	42	4¾	4½	4⅝	
Chi Grt W pf 1¼ae	25	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½ae	8	9¾	9¼	9⅝	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	5	18¼	18	18	
Chi Rk Is & Pac	56	2⅜	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Chi R I 6%pf	15	3½	3	3	— ⅜
Chi R I 7% pf	25	4	3¾	3¾	
Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Chickasha Cot Ol	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Childs Co	2	4¼	2¾	2¾	— ¼
Chrysler Corp ¾ag	24	72⅞	72¼	72¼	
City Ice&F (1.20)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
City Investing †230		36¼	36	36	
City Stores	2	4¾	4¼	4¼	
Clark Equip (¾ag)	6	39	38½	39	+ ½
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ½
Clev Grap Br (2e)	2	25¾	35	35¾	— ¼
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	10	103	103	103	
Climax Mol 1.20a	12	42⅞	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody ½ag	5	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3a)	4	100¾	99½	99½	— ½
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	65	65	65	
Colgate-P-P ½ae	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Colgate P P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	+ ¾
Colgate P P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	+ ¾
Collins & Aik	13	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
Col & South †	2090	7½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf †	3690	9½	6½	8⅝	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf †	360	8½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel&Iron ¼ag	4	17¾	17	17	
Colum Br A (.30g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	3	18	17¾	18	
Colum G & El	140	3¾	3½	3¼	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	6	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ½
Colum Pict (½ae)	36	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Colum Carbon (4)	1	87	87	87	— ½
Comi Credit (3)	13	33	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	13	34½	34	34½	+ ⅜
Comi Solvents .60e	64	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	188	1¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Comw & Sou pf	7	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Com'with Ed .35g	14	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
Consol Aircraft	18	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Consol Cigar 1½ae	6	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf 6½ †	10	100	100	100	
Consol Cig pf 7	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ¼
Cons Copperm .45e	64	6¼	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
Cons-Edison (1.60)	52	19¼	18⅞	19	
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	96⅜	96⅜	96¾	— ¼
Consol Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cons Film I pf ½ak	5	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ¼
Cons Laundries	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Consol Oil (½)	156	9¾	9⅛	9¼	
Consol RR Cuba pf	5	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	
Consolodation Coal	15	9⅝	9¼	9¾	
Container Corp ½ae	9	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Consum Ppf 4½ †	90	98	97½	98	+ ½
Cont Baking ½ag	22	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cont Bak pf (8)	2	101¾	101	101¾	+ ⅜
Cont Can (1¼g)	13	31⅞	31¾	31⅝	+ ⅜
Cont Diam Fib ¼ag	*42	13	12½	12⅝	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	45	44¼	44¾	
Cont Motors (.15g)	*49	5½	5¼	5¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	21	31¾	31	31	
Cont Steel (¼ag)	2	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	7	12⅝	12½	12½	
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅞
Corn Exch 2.40 †	4	42¾	41⅞	42¼	+ ½
Corn Prodcts 2.60	15	59⅝	58¾	58¾	— ½
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	179	179	179	—1
Coty Inc (¼ae)	19	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
Coty International	7	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	90	18	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
Crane cv pf 5 †	60	100¾	100	100¾	+ ¼
Cream of Wh ¾ag	7	20¼	19⅞	20½	+ ½
Crosley Corp ¾ae	13	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
Crown C&S ½ae	2	24¼	24	24¼	— ¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	1	90½	90	90½	+ ½
Crucible Steel (2e)	36	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf (5)	5	78	76½	78	+1
Cuba RR pf †	70	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	34	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	10	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
Cuneo Press 1½	1	19	19	19	
Curtis Publishing	27	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †170		47	47	47	— ¼
Curtis P pr pf ¾ak	9	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	113	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	17	24	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
Cutler-Hammer ¼g †	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
Davison Ch .60e	8	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
Davega St pf 1¼	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Decca Records .60a	3	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	8	31½	31	31	— ¼
Deere pf 1.40	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
Diesel-Wem G ¾ag	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	64	13	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	138	6½	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Dan & R G W pf	71	3¼	3	3	
Detroit Edis .30g	14	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	620	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
Diamond M 1½	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Diam Mat pf 1¾	2	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Diamt Motor ¼ag	3	11½	11¾	11½	+ ¼
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	12	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
Dixie-Vo-A 2½ †	150	39	39	39	
Doehler Die C ¾ag	2	23½	23	23	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	13	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ¼
Douglas Airc (5e)	12	64	63⅜	63⅜	
Dunhill Internat	13	7	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg (1¾ae)	9	23¼	22⅜	22½	— ½
Duplan Corp (.90e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
du Pont deN (1g)	14	146½	145	145½	+1
Eastern Air Lines 28	35	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
Eastern Roll Mill 36	7½	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛	
Eastman Kodak (5)	*1	153	153	153	+1⅛
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	38	38	38	+ ⅜
Edis Bros Strs .80	13	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06e	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
El Auto-Lite 2¼ae	16	34⅞	34½	34½	+ ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	26	12⅜	12	12¼	
El Power & Lt	43	4	3¾	3⅞	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	37½	36⅞	37½	+ ⅝
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	40¾	40	40¾	
El Storage Bat (2)	2	39	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅝
Endicott-John (3)	1	52	52	52	+ ⅞
Eng Pub Service 120		5	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
Eng PS2$6 pf 6 †	10	74¼	74¼	74¼	
Equit Office Bldg	4		11	11	— ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	42	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
Erie Railroad ct 1e	219	12	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Erie Rail pf A (5)	25	45	44½	44¾	+ ½
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	15	5¼	4⅞	5	— ¼
Evans Products	6	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	3	27⅛	27	27	
Exchange Buffet	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
Fairbanks Mor (1)	6	37	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	26	23	22½	22½	+ ¼
Fed Lt&Trac 1¾ae	2	11	11	11	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	2	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+1⅛
Fed Mot Tr .10g	8	5	4¾	4⅞	
Fed D Strs .45g	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Ferro Enam	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	46¼	46	46¼	
Firestone T&R ¾ag	15	28	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	4	33⅛	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Flintkote (¼ag)	*12	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
Florence Stove (2)	1	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	— ⅜
Follansbee Stl	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Follans Stl pf	240	36½	35⅞	36	+ ¼
Food Fair Stores 1	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
Food Mach 1¾ae	3	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅜
Foster Wheeler	27	14⅜	14	14	
Fost W 6 pf 1½ †	1	18¾	18⅜	18¾	
Francisco Sugar	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Freeport Sulph (2)	4	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	
Fruehauf Trs 1.40	4	21	20⅞	20½	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .10g	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gair (Robt) (¼ae)	15	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Gamewell ½ag †	20	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	145	5¼	4⅞	4¾	
Gaylord Cont ½ae	3	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	5	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	10	44½	44	44	+ ⅛
Gen Baking (.15g)	4	7½	7½	7½	
Gen Bronze	29	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Cable	24	5¾	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	29	14	12½	13¾	+ ¾
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak †	270	83¼	81	83¼	+2¼
Gen Cigar (1)	7	26	25½	26	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	62	35¾	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Gen Foods (.40g)	7	36¾	36½	36¾	
Gen G&E A	6	2	2	2	
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	103	103	103	+1½
Gen Mills (4)	1	90	90	90	+1
Gen Mills Spl 5 †	47	131¼	131¼	131¼	
Gen Motors ½ag	85	48¼	47⅞	48	
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	127¾	127½	127¾	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv .20e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Gen Prec Eq (¼ag)	12	17¼	17	17¼	
Gen Print Ink .30e	10	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Wednesday 46.3	Prev. day 45.6
Month ago 43.9	Year ago 36.8
1943 high 46.2	1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gen Pub Service	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Ry Signal ¼ag	6	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract (.30g)	24	23¼	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (¼ag)	2	13	13	13	
Gen SC pf 1¾ak †	130	68¾	68	68	— ½
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Gen Time Inst (1)	5	17¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
Gen Tire&Rub 1e	22	18	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
Gillette S R .45a	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Gimbel Bros	20	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	65	65	65	+1
Glidden Co (.30g)	9	20⅞	20½	20½	
Glidden cv pf 2¼	2	45	45	45	—1
Gobel (Adolf)	74	1¾	1¼	1¼	
Goebel Brew (.20)	4	2¾	2½	2⅝

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. Quotations are obtained between 12 noon and 2:30 p. m., and may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6¾	7¾
American Barge Line Co	8½	9½
American Hardware Co	23½	25½
American Manufacturing	28	31
American Manufac 5 pf	79½	..
American Wringer Co	4¼	5½
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	68¾	..
Appleton Company	35¼	38
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	46	48¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	25	27
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	14½	16
Automobile Banking $2 pf	21½	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	105	..
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	12½	13½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	61¼	..
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	99	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	17½	19¾
Boston Wharf Company	32¾	35
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	1.80	2.10
Brown Co	30	32
Brown Co pf	3½	6½
Campbell A S Co Inc	29¼	31¾
Central Railway Signal A	23¼	25¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	15¾	16¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	19	21
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	24	26
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	23½	25¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	65¼	..
Draper Corporation	16½	17½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	4	6
Eastern Corporation	18¾	20½
Eastern Corporation pf	8¾	10¾
Exelon Co	11	13¾
Family Loan Society Inc	23¾	43
Family Loan Society pf A	38¾	43
Food Fair Stores Inc	16¾	18½
Fruit of the Loom	13½	14½
General Fire Extinguisher	25¾	28
General Machinery	9¾	10½
Gilding & Lewis Mach Tool	28½	31½
Goodall Worsted Company	9¾	10½
Graton & Knight Co	84¼	88¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	30	32½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	33½	36¼
Great Northern Paper Co	51¾	..
Greenfield Tap & Die 36 pf	14	3½
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	3¼	10½
Harrington & Richardson	9¾	12¼
Haskelite Mfg Co	11½	16
Heywood-Wakefield Co	14	19¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¾	26¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	24½	34¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	32¾	8½
Hooker Electro Chemical	7½	..
International Machine Tool	95¾	9¾
Keith Georgen E Co	8¼	17¾
Kendall Company	15¾	31¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	29¾	31½
Landers Frary & Clark	19¾	..
Lincoln Stores Inc	107	46
Lincoln Stores 7	43¼	108
Long-Bell Lumber Co	104	40¾
Ludlow Mfg Associates	37¾	64½
Marathon Paper Mills	64¾	34½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	32¼	115½
Merck & Co	112½	36¼
Merck & Co 4½ pf	33¾	23½
Merrimack Manufacturing	59¾	21½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	20½	10¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	8¾	6½
Millers Falls Company	5½	31
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	29¾	2
Nashawena Mills	52¾	24¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	22¾	13¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	64¾	23
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	20½	6¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	5¾	8¾
National Chemical & Mfg	7¾	86¼
National Shirt Shops	82¾	..
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	45¾	34½
Newmarket Manufac Co	32	32
Nicholson File Company	28¾	13½
Nonquitt Mills	11½	15¾
Ohio Finance	14¾	114½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	13¾	..
Parker Appliance	110	..
Plymouth Cordage Company	34½	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	70¾	..
Quincy Mkt C&S&W 5pf	43¾	23½
Quisset Mill	3	23½
Remington Arms Co Inc	22	24½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	22¼	43¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	43¾	30½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	27¾	27½
Sanford Mills	24½	83
Submarine Signal Co	80½	4¼
Sylvania Elec Prod Inc	3½	3
Tampax Inc	3¾	23½
Triumph Explosive Inc	12½	53½
United Elastic Corp	49¾	111½
US Envelope Company	104¾	32
US Envelope Co 7 pf	29½	..
Valley Mould&Iron Corp	26	89½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	89¼	25½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	23¾	14¼
Wamsutta Mills Inc	12¾	43¾
Warner & Swasey Co	40¾	35½
West Point Manufacturing	33	7¾
Warren Bros Class B	6¼	16¾
Warren Bros Class C	15¼	..
Wickwire Spencer Steel	4½	4¾

*Ex-dividend; †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	104¾	108¾
Arkansas Pow & Light $7 pf	90¾	94¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	95¾	99¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	74¾	77¾
Central Pow & Light 7 pf	104¾	107¾
Florida Pow & Light 7 pf	83¼	86½
Houston Ltg & Power	34¾	36¾
Jamaica Water Supply	103¾	107¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	91¾	95¼
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¾	101¾
Kansas P&L 4½ pf	97¾	101¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	110¾	114¾
New Orleans Pub Serv pf	31	30¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	111¼	115¼
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	47¾	50¾
No States Power Del 5 pf	54¾	57¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	111¾	113¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	103¾	106¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	106¾	110¾
Ohio Pub Svc 6 pf	81¾	84¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	86	88
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	14½	15¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	96¼	99¼
Public Service Ind	100¾	104¼
Public Service Ind 8 pf	87¼	90¾
Public Service Okla 6 pf	94¾	97¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	10½	11½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	15¾	18¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	112	..
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19¾	21¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	98¾	101¾
Tampa Electric Co	94¾	98¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	13½	14
Texas Power & Light 6 pf		
Washington Ry & Elec units		

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	16¼	17¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	26¼	29½
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	103½	106½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	112½	111½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	81½	35¼
Conn Light & Power	33½	19½
Eastern Utilities Asso	17¼	2
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	21½
Fall River Gas Works	19½	34¼
Pitchburg Gas & Electric	31½	44¾
Green Mountain Power pf	44¾	49¾
Hartford Electric Light	46¾	24½
Haverhill Electric	21¾	11¼
Haverhill Gas Light	9¾	17
Holyoke Water Power	15½	26¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26¼	35
Lowell Electric Light	21¾	64¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	60¼	13½
Mass Power & Light pf	12¼	28¾
Mass Utilities Assn pf	27¾	10¾
Narragansett Elec pf	85¾	37¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	35¾	88
N E Power Assn 6 pf	54¾	64
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	60¾	12¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	11¼	12½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	10¾	18
N E Public Serv $6 pf	16¾	9½
Newport Electric	8	103½
Providence Gas	103½	32¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	30¾	7¾
R I Pub Serv pf	6¾	16½
Rockland Light & Power	14¾	
Springfield Gas Light	97	22¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	21	
Western Mass Companies		

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	18¼	19½
Bank of New York (14)	315	325
Bankers Trust (1.40)	45¾	47¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	73½	77½
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	87¾	90¾
Chase National (1.40)	32½	33¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44¼	46¼
Commercial (8)	185	193
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	15¾	16¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	41¾	43¾
Empire Trust (3)	53¼	..
First National (80)	1330	1360
Guaranty Trust (12)	374	379
Irving Trust (.60)	12¾	13¾
Kings County (60)	1227	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	25¾	26¼
Manufacturers Trust (3)	41¾	43¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	82¼	84½
National City (1)	31½	32¾
New York Trust (3½)	87	89
Public (1½)	30¾	32½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	4¾
United States (60a)	1080	1090

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	..
First National (5)	45½	44½
Merchants National (12)	315	338
†New England Trust (30)	2400	..
National Rockland (2)	42½	47
National Shawmut (1)	19¾	21¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	116	123
Second National (4)	230	245
†State Street Trust (9)	8½	9½
United States Trust (.50)	14½	15¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	46	50
Webster & Atlas (2)		

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	39¾	41¾
Continental Illinois (4)	28¾	30¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	28¾	30¼

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134	140
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	84½	86½
Aetna Life (1.30a)	33¾	34½
Agricultural (3a)	71½	74½
American Alliance (1a)	22¾	24¼
American Equitable (1)	14¾	15¾
American Insurance Newark (½a)	30½	32¼
American Re-Insurance (½g)	19¾	21
American Reserve	83	85¾
American Surety (2½)	76½	79½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	842	882
Bankers & Shippers (1g)	21	22½
Boston (16a)	17	18¾
Camden Fire (1)	31¾	33¾
City of New York (¼g)	36	38
Connecticut General Life (1)	43¾	44½
Continental Cas (1.20a)	80	82
Federal (1.40)	77½	80¾
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	24½	26½
Fireman Fund (8f) (3)	38¾	39¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	45¾	47½
Franklin Fire (1a)	17½	18¾
General Reinsurance (2)	42½	44¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	10	10
Glenns Falls (1.60)	32¾	34¾
Globe & Republic (½g)	27½	29¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	24½	26¼
Hanover (1.20)	14	15¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	48¼	49¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	28¾	30¾
Home Insurance (1.30a)	14¾	16¾
Homestead	13¾	15¾
Insur Co North America (2½)	38	39¾
Jersey Insurance NY (1½)	8¾	9¾
Knickerbocker (½)	4½	5
Maryland Casualty	69	72
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	6¼	80½
Mer & Mfg Fire (1.40)	47	61¾
Merchants (Fire As (1½a)	59¼	63
National Fire (2)	7¾	8¾
National Liberty (.20a)	167½	172¾
National Union (2a)	24½	26
New Am Casualty (.97½e)	31½	33½
New Brunswick (1½a)	43	45
New Hampshire (1.60a)	13¾	15¼
New York Fire (.80)	24¾	26¼
North River (1)	14	15¾
Northeast Insurance	92	97
Northern (3a)	98	102
Pacific Fire (5)	33¾	43¾
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	85¾	88¾
Phoenix (2a)	15¾	18¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	32¾	34¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	6	6¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼e)	24½	25¾
Republic Ins Co Texas (1.30)	22¾	24½
Revere (P) Insur (1.20a)	267	277
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	45½	47¾
Seaboard Surety (1.80e)	37¼	39½
Security (1.40)	124¼	128¼
Springfield (5½)	59	62¾
Standard Accident	437	447
Travelers (16)	30¼	31¾
US Fidelity & Guar (1a)	49¾	51¾
U S Fire (2)	82	86
US Guarantee (1.60a)	31¼	33½
Westchester (1.20a)		

a—also extra or extras. e—paid last year. g—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.68	2.94
Amerex Holding	19.00	20.50
American Business Shares	2.83	3.10
Axe Houghton Fund	11.57	101.71
Bond Inv Tr of America	14.89	15.80
Boston Fund	23.23	25.10
Broad Street Investing	13.22	14.50
Bullock Fund	2.35	2.58
Canadian Investment Fund	25.04	28.00
Century Shares Trust	2365.00	2385.00
Christiana Securities Co	8.84	
Commodity Corp	34.25	37.00
Consolidated Investment Tr	1.14	1.24
Dividend Shares	18.23	19.58
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	10.92	11.72
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	26.16	28.12
Equitable Investment Corp	30.80	32.375
Equity Corp $3 pf	16.01	17.33
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.66	20.38
Fund Investors Inc	28.66	30.82
General Capital	4.51	4.88
General Investors Trust	16.77	18.03
Incorporated Investors Tr	.76	.84
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	1.06	1.17
Inst Sec: Insurance Group		
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	31.69	35.22
B-2	27.10	13.54
B-3	17.76	9.91
B-4	9.19	4.22
K-2	13.40	15.84
S-1	35.10	..
S-2	35.30	..
S-3	3.90	4.40

	Bid	Asked
Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	18.78	20.17
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	9.91	9.69
Maryland Fund	8.64	10.54
Mass Invest Tr	1.17	1.29
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.39	12.11
Mutual Invest	15.50	16.875
Nation Wide Voting	41	48
New England Fund	12.35	13.21
Old Colony Tr Assoc	5.05	5.55
Pilgrim Fund Inc	10.375	12.00
Putnam Fund	93.00	3.73
Quarterly Income Shares	3.33	94.94
Railway & Light Sec	83.30	14.37
Railway & Light Sec pf	13.42	74.54
Repub Invest Fund	69.37	.78
Scudder Stevens & Clark	.70	16.45
Spencer Trask Fund	14.94	
State Street Invest	.78	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.70	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	14.94	
Wellington Fund		

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.25
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.08	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.39	..
Diversified Tr C	3.35	..
Diversified Tr D	6.10	3.75
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.40	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.53	6.10
Nation Wide Sec	38.375	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	1.93	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.43	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1954	2.38	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.22	..
Super of Am Tr AA	13.50	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	1.69	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"		

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	1.30	1.55
First Boston Corp	15.25	16.625

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	112	117
Liberty Aircraft	9¼	10¼
N E Airlines	6	6¾
Piper Aircraft	4	4¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7¼	8¼

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Cl.
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.49¼	1.49	1.48¼	1.47⅞	
Minneapolis	1.42⅝	1.41¼	1.41¼	1.41⅛	
Kansas City	1.41⅞	1.40⅝	1.40⅝	1.40⅛	
Winnipeg	.92⅞	.91⅝	.92⅛	.91⅝	
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.49¼	1.48¾	1.48¾	1.48⅛	
Minneapolis	1.43⅛	1.43	1.43⅛	1.42⅝	
Kansas City	1.43⅛	1.41¼	1.41⅜	1.41⅛	
September Wheat:					
Chicago	1.52	1.50⅜	1.50⅛	1.50⅛	
Minneapolis	1.44	1.43	1.43⅛	1.43⅜	
May Corn:				1.00	1.00
Chicago	....	....	....	.98¾	.98¾
Kansas City	....	....	....		
July Corn:				1.00⅜	1.00⅜
Chicago	....	....	....	.97⅛	.97⅛
Kansas City	....	....	....		
May oats	.61¼	.60⅞	.61	.60⅛	
Chicago	.56⅞	.56¾	.56¾	.56⅛	
Minneapolis				.51⅛	
Winnipeg					
Rye, Chicago	.84½	.87¾	.87⅞	.87⅝	
May	.91⅛	.90¾	.90⅝	.89⅞	
July	.93	.92⅝	.92⅝	.91⅞	
Sept.	.95¾	.95¼	.95¼	.94⅝	
Dec.					

Wool

Grease

March	....	....	....	97.0n	97.0
May	....	....	....	96.0n	96.0
July	....	....	....	93.0n	93.0
October	....	....	....	91.0n	91.0
December	....	....	....	90.0n	90.0

Tops

March	127.0	127.0	127.0	130.0b	128.3
May	125.0	125.0	124.5	124.8b	124.6
July	....	....	....	122.5b	122.5
October	120.5	120.5	120.2	120.0b	120.0
December	120.0	120.0	118.7	119.3b	119.4

n—Nominal. b—Bid. t—Trade.

Cotton

March	20.20	20.20	20.20	20.20	20.20
May	20.17	20.17	19.96	19.96	20.16
July	19.80	19.80	19.75	19.75	19.96
October	19.73	19.73	19.61	19.62	19.74
December	19.72	19.72	19.46	19.46	19.72

Spot 21.79.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July, 8.83 Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Eggs			
March	38.25	38.00	38.25	37.55
†March	39.40	39.20	39.40	39.05
††October	42.40	42.10	42.40	41.90

†Contract 1. ††Contract 2.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices in New York unless otherwise noted.

Proposed Meat Ration Raises Supply Query

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The question of what has happened to the nation's meat supply was raised in consumer quarters today by reports—which went undenied by food authorities—that civilians will get an average of only about 1¾ pounds of meat weekly under rationing.

The Agriculture Department said several weeks ago that if its 1943 production goals are achieved, the total supply of meats, including pork, beef, veal, lamb and mutton, would be 26,495,000,000 pounds, dressed weight. This estimate included imports and reserves.

On this basis, it said civilians would have a per capita supply of about 2½ pounds a week.

The department tentatively earmarked 9,130,000,000 pounds for military and leand-lease requirements—for both current needs and emergency reserves—leaving 17,364,000,000 pounds for civilians.

Assuming a rationing allowance of 1¾ pounds for the period beginning April 1, the amount which would be needed to supply each civilian for the remaining 40 weeks of the year would be 70 pounds. On the basis of 120,000,000 civilians, the total required for civilian rationing would be 8,400,000,000 pounds.

Part Unaccounted For

Thus 8,964,000,000 pounds of the estimated civilian supply would be unaccounted for under rationing. Assuming that weekly civilian consumption averaged 2½ pounds during the first 12 weeks of the year, the total consumed during the unrationed period would be 3,600,000,000 pounds. Some civilians undoubtedly have consumed more than 2½ pounds while many others have not been able to get anything like that amount.

The total consumed during the unrationed and rationed periods would be 12,000,000,000 pounds, or 5,364,000,000 less than the estimated civilian supply. It can be assumed that about 2,000,000,000 pounds has been and will be made available for hotels, restaurants, cafes and other eating places in addition to the rationed supplies.

Thus 3,364,000,000 pounds are still unaccounted for. Divided among 120,000,000 consumers, this would be sufficient to give each more than 10 ounces a week in addition to the pound and three quarters, or a total of two pounds and six ounces.

This 3,364,000,000-pound deficit might be accounted for in several ways. Production may not be maintaining expected levels. Or military and lend-lease requirements may have expanded. Or there may be an extra large amount of hoarding on farms, in cold storage lockers and elsewhere.

Excessive Canned Goods Probe

BALTIMORE, March 4 (AP)—The Maryland Office of Price Administration announced last evening investigations of persons suspected of having excessive undeclared canned goods would be continued but investigators would not visit homes.

Cornelius P. Mundy, State OPA enforcement officer, said all investigations would be made by telephone and he characterized reports that investigators were visiting households personally as erroneous rumors.

"We are going to enforce these regulations in a fair and decent manner, giving full protection to the rights of citizens," he added. "We don't intend to invade the sanctity of the home."

Three homes were visited Tuesday, Mr. Mundy disclosed, but he added that the visits were made only after telephone conversations with the families. Some of the homeowners had invited investigators to inspect their supplies.

The OPA was checking grocers' records against consumer declarations, he said, to discover any large discrepancies.

OPA Attorney Reuben Oppenheimer said earlier, "If cases of flagrant refusal to co-operate should occur, we may have recourse to legal processes." He also said that written permission was obtained by investigators, except in two instances, before homes were visited.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 51

Addition to the Tax for Delay in Filing Returns

In the event of failure to make and file an income tax return as required by law within the prescribed time, a certain per cent of the amount of the tax is required to be added to the tax unless failure to file the return within the prescribed time is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to be due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

The amount to be added to the tax is 5 per cent if the failure is for not more than 30 days, with an additional 5 per cent for each additional 30 days or fraction thereof during which failure to file a return continues, not to exceed 25 per cent in the aggregate.

A taxpayer who files a tardy return and wishes to avoid the addition to the tax for delinquency must make an affirmative showing of all facts, alleged as a reasonable cause for failure to file the return on time, in the form of an affidavit which should be attached to the return. Alleged ignorance of the law does not constitute reasonable cause for delinquency.

Taxpayers should make every effort to file their returns within the time prescribed by law and thus avoid the possibility of the additions to the tax for delinquency in filing returns.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
2200	Aero Sup B (.80d)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	Air-Way EIAP (.20g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	104½	103¾	104
900	Alum Ltd (hm&a)	104½	104½	104½
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	132½	132	132½
150	Alum Co Am (1g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Alum Ind (.80)	31½	31½	31½
510	Am Book (¼g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Am Box Board (.e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Capital B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Am Cyn Mfg (.70e)	37½	37½	37½
50	Am C P&L A (⅝g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6000	Am Cit P&L B	40	40	40
1000	Am Cyan B (.80)	⅞	¾	¾
9300	Am & Fgn P war	14	13	14
800	Am Fork&Hoe (¼g)	23½	23½	23½
900	Am Gas&El (1.80)	103⅛	103¼	103⅛
150	Am Gas&Elpf (6¼)	5	5	5
100	Am Gen (.15g)	35	35	35
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	40	40	40
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2½)	40	40	40
900	Am Light&T (1.20)	19¾	19¾	19¾
150	Am Laun Mch (½g)	26	26	26
100	Am Lt&T pf (1¼)	29¼	29¼	29¼
50	Am Mfg (¼g)	11	11	11
500	Am Maracaibo	1¾	1¾	1¾
1700	Am Republics (.35e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Am Seal-Kap (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
11700	Am Superpow (3g)	76	76	76
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	8½	7¾	7¾
1400	Am Superpow pf	3¾	3¼	3¼
200	Am Writ Pap	3¾	3¼	3¼
1000	Ark Nat Gas	3¾	2¼	2¼
3700	Ark Nat Gas A	9	9	9
200	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9¼	7½	7½
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	5	5	5½
500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Asso Laund	¾	¾	¾
2200	Atlantic C Fish (½e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1500	Atlas Corp war	33¼	33	33
100	Atlas Ply (.30g)	4	4	4
100	Auto V Mach (¾e)	5¾	4¾	4¾
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	22¾	22¾	22¾
400	Babcock & Wil (1¼e)	34¾	34⅜	35¼
300	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	33¼	33¼	33¼
8700	Baldwin Loco war	3¾	3¾	3¾
1600	Barium Stk Rfd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Basic Refract (.10g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Beech Aire (1e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Bellanca Aire	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Berk & Gay Furn	10	10	10
50	Bickfords (1)	8¼	8¼	14¼
400	Birds S Pf (1)	14¼	14	14¼
1300	Bliss (E W) (2)	30	30	30
100	Blue Ridge	9	9¾	9¾
100	Blumenthal (B)	50	50	50
200	Bohack (HC) 1st pf	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	Borne Scrym (2½e)	6½	6½	6½
200	Bourjois (¾e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Bowman-Biltmore pf	14	13½	14
2400	Braz Tr L&P (.01e)	9½	9½	9½
2500	Breeze Corp (1½e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1800	Brewst Aero	3¾	3¾	4¼
2200	Bridgmt Mach	5¼	4¾	4¾
2800	Brill	38	38	38
1800	Brill B	8¾	8	9¼
550	Brill pf	4	4	5
150	Brillo Mfg (¼g)	11½	11½	11½
200	Brown-Forbes (.10e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Brown F&W A (1k)	13½	13	13
1160	Brown-F Dist	1	1	1
200	Brown Rubber	15	15	15
100	Bruce (E L) (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
20	Buckeye PL (.30g)	14¾	14¼	14¼
3900	Bulf N&EP pf	88	87½	87½
450	Buf N&EP 5 pf	11¾	11¾	11¾
800	Bunk Hill&S (1)	1	1	1
100	Burma Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Burry Biscuit	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cab El Prod	11	11	11
100	Cab El Prod vte	2¾	2¾	3¾
100	Callite Tung (.10g)	2¾	2¾	1½
400	Can Marconi (h.04e)	20½	19½	20½
50	Carnation (1a)	107	106	106
500	Carrier cCrp	4¼	4	4
1700	Catalin Corp (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Cen & SW Ut	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Cen Hud G&E (.17g)	91	91	91
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	8½	8½	9¼
506	Cen Ohio Stl (.55g)	9½	9½	9¼
1400	Cesana Air (

Oscar Hedlund Talks About Four-Minute Mile

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Will there ever be a four-minute mile? We put the question to Oscar Hedlund, veteran track coach at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"Yes, I believe there will," Hedlund answered. "But it will take what I like to call a 'freak' to do it. By that I mean a fellow who has everything that all of the great milers had, plus something extra. Like Warmerdam among the pole vaulters."

The M. I. T. mentor thinks that of the current crop of middle distance aces, Gundar Haegg of Sweden has the best chance to run the "dream race."

"Judging by the remarkable times he has posted, I would say that Haegg has a good chance," he continued. "Yes, a very good chance—better than any runner in history.

Fast Track

"Of course, conditions would have to be perfect—naturally. Most important of all, the four-minute man would have to have a very fast track. Some tracks, you know, are several seconds faster than others. The Madison Square Garden oval is one of the fastest."

Does the Tech coach think that any one of the American runners is a potential four-minute man?

"Anyone who predicts that one of our boys can get down that low, just doesn't know what he is talking about," Hedlund answered. "At least, that is my opinion, if it is worth anything. Chuck Fenske, I believe, had the best chance among the Americans. He hit 4:07.4 twice, you know, when he was at his peak. But it's a little late for him to be thinking about it."

Hedlund fumbled through a bundle of papers in his briefcase. "You'll notice that in all of the fast miles, one quarter was very good—down around 57.2 seconds, or a fraction over. The others were around 62, 63 or even 64. Now, it is my opinion that it will take an evenly paced race to get down to four minutes flat—say, for example, a 59 second first quarter, two 60's, then a 61.

"The first three quarters will tell the story. If all three are fast, and the runner has the equipment, he is a cinch to make it on the fourth. Let me tell you why.

"A runner's mental attitude is very important," Oscar went on. "If he does, say, 57.2 for the first quarter and knows it, he is almost sure to wonder to himself: 'Have I got enough left to win?' and consequently slows down. So, gone are his chances of doing four minutes flat. However, if he had the right mental attitude and did the first three quarters in 59, 60 and 60, a fast final quarter should be a breeze."

Started Thinking

The Tech mentor recalled the National A. A. U. mile at New York last week end. "Remember what Gil Dodds did?" he continued. "He was just a shade over two minutes at the half, which was great. But when it was announced over the amplifier he started thinking about it and wondering if he would have enough left on the bell lap to win the race. Well, you know what happened. He didn't have enough and Frank Dixon won it.

"Dixon, by the way, ran about as even a race as I've ever heard about," said the man who has been an authority on track for many years. "His quarters, if I remember correctly, were 61.2, 63.5 and 62.2. He simply let Dodds run himself out in the early stages. It was a smartly run race."

Getting back to Gundar Haegg, would he like to see the great Swede meet Greg Rice at two miles?

"Yes, it would be an interesting test for both runners," nodded Hedlund. "Rice actually hasn't had much competition over here, and he is the sort of runner who can do a fast first mile, then a faster second one.

"But I honestly think that if Haegg comes over, he will show up any American runner he meets. Yes, the Swede is that good."

Eastern League Nearer Its Goal To Operate in '43

UTICA, N. Y., March 4 (AP)—The Class A Eastern Baseball League today is one step nearer its goal to operate this season with a full eight-team roster with the announcement Utica of the suspended Class C Canadian-American loop will sign up.

Immediately after President Tommy Richardson of Eastern announced at a conference last night that he would give the Braves a franchise for the duration, Utica officials launched plans for a campaign to raise $7,500 for training and other expenses.

Including Utica, seven teams are set to start. Utica and Quebec of the Can-Am loop, and Reading, Pa., formerly of the Class B Interstate League, are also interested in vacancies.

Cubs Surprised To Hear Jimmie Foxx Ready to Retire

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Jimmy Gallagher, general manager of the Chicago Cubs, said he was surprised to hear that Jimmie Foxx, now a salesman for a New York oil firm, has indicated his retirement from baseball.

In Boston the veteran first baseman, who came to the Cubs from the Boston Red Sox last season and spent most of the time in a pinch-hitting role, said, "I'm about at the end, anyhow, and I'd better stop while I have a good job."

"We haven't heard from him," Gallagher said, "but it's entirely up to him if he wants to quit. We would like him back, of course, but if he thinks he can better himself at his present job he's welcome to try it. He is the better judge of whether he is through or not."

Tigers Lose Elliott

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Tigers announced that rookie pitcher Gilbert Elliott has decided to remain on his war job at Butler, Pa., instead of reporting for spring training next month at Evansville, Ind.

Major Pat Hanley Leaves for West

Major Pat Hanley of the Marines, former Boston University football coach who has been home from the Pacific battle area on leave for several weeks, today left Newtonville to rejoin his outfit in San Diego. Mrs. Hanley is to accompany him as far as Chicago.

Around The Hub

West Still Here

The Sporting News, baseball weekly out of St. Louis, says today that the Yankees tried to buy Johnny McCarthy from the Braves, but that the Boston club could not afford to part with the first baseman "because it already has lost Buddy Gremp and Max West to the service." Secretary John Quinn of the Braves, however, said that the loss of West was news to him. "As far as we know, Max will report for spring training this month," said John.

Local entries in the I. C. 4-A. meet Saturday in Madison Square Garden include: Tom Greehan and Herb McKenley of B. C., in the 60-yard dash; Don McKinnon of Harvard and Ted Sparrow of Tufts in the high hurdles; Bob Carroll of Northeastern in the mile, and William Fisher of Harvard and Richard Wareham of M. I. T. in the 35-pound weight throw.

The following home games will be played by the Boston Olympics in the coming Eastern League play-offs: March 7 and 8, Philadelphia; 12 and 13, New York; 18 and 19, Coast Guard. Away games will be: March 10—at Coast Guard; 14—at New York; 17—at Philadelphia; 21—at Coast Guard; 24—at Philadelphia; 28—at New York.

Briefs . . . The signed contract of Texan Tom McBride, outfielder, has been received by the Red Sox . . . Walpole meets Medford and Melrose faces Framingham at the Boston Garden tonight in the semifinal round of first-round play for the Metropolitan High School crown . . . First of Northeastern's hockey captains elect to be called to active service is gridder "Tad" Krajewski, who left last Friday . . . Tenth cage win in 12 starts was made by Worcester Tech when it defeated B. U., 72-41, in Providence last night . . . Biggest upset of the New England basketball season took place when Brown's much-beaten team defeated the Rhode Island Rams, 79-64.

Cornell accumulated its largest score of the season when it gained a 63-43 cage victory over Harvard in an Eastern League game . . . Captain of Northeastern's basketball team next season will be the newly elected Al Stone, sophomore guard . . . Perhaps "Boo" Morcom, New Hampshire track star, put himself out of Saturday's I. C. 4-A meet when he turned his ankle in a dual meet with Colby yesterday . . . City of Boston basketball playoffs are to held at the Charlestown Boys' Club on March 20th, 22nd, 24th and 27th.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Another Record in Sight

Caught between the blue lines: Both Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs are within reach of the National Hockey League's record for goals scored in a single season . . . Bruins have 175 goals and three games to play . . . Leafs have 177 and six games to go . . . The record is 179 and was set by Bruins of 1929-30 . . . The American League's record of 214 (by Philadelphia Ramblers in 1938-39) was broken Tuesday night by Hershey Bears with 215 . . . The Bears won the pennant Wednesday night when Pittsburgh beat Buffalo . . . They have 72 points to 59 for the second-place Bisons, who have only six games left to play . . . Bears still have five to play.

Detroit Red Wings have not lost more than one game in a row all season . . . At the same time their best winning streak is three games . . . A year ago Rangers had streaks of seven, five, and four in a row, while two seasons ago Bruins won six and then five in succession, besides going 23 straight games without defeat . . . Best winning streak this winter is four, equaled three times by Bruins and not once by any other team.

Pennsylvania motor police and OPA agents halted autos heading towards Hershey Tuesday night and questioned all drivers . . . The result was the slimmest attendance in the history of hockey at Hershey . . . Gordie Bell, Buffalo's outstanding goalie who has nine shutouts to his credit this season, started out as a center . . . He filled in at goal on a midget team one evening in 1937 and has been there ever since.

Mel Harwood, N. H. L. referee and present coach of the Curtis Bay Coast Guard outfit, was a goal-tender in his hockey-playing days . . . Flash Hollett of the Bruins has passed the 200-point mark, an outstanding total for a fellow who has played most of the time at defense . . .There has not been a single 1-0 game this season . . . There have been four 1-1 ties.

Bingo Kampman, Toronto defenseman a year ago and now in the Army, was claimed by both Ottawa Commandos and Sydney Army, but Commandos got him . . . Since Syl Apps has been out of action, Toronto has won only four of its last 12 starts.

The six teams in the N. H. L. this year may score more goals than the seven teams in the circuit did a year ago . . . So far 948 have been scored this winter, with 16 games left to be played . . . Last winter the red light was flashed 1,047 times . . . Canadiens figure they must win all their remaining six games to win a playoff berth . . . A defeat at New York tonight could be disastrous to their post-season hopes.

Jean Barrette, Montreal statistician, is authority for the statement that Red Green of Hamilton and Babe Dye of Toronto St. Pats must be included in the list of five-goals-in-one-game scorers, along with Howie Morenz, Punch Broadbent, Pit Lepine, Charlie Conacher, and Ray Getliffe . . . Green made his against John Ross Roach of Toronto on Dec. 5, 1924, and Dye against Hec Fowler of Boston Bruins on Dec. 22, 1924 . . . Hamilton won its game 10-3, and Toronto beat the Bruins 10-1.

Chicago's Bentley brothers played on the $500-prize-winning Delisle team in the Saskatoon Fair tournament last summer. Doug played shortstop, Max in left field, and Reg was the catcher . . . Another brother, Roy, was at second base . . . Canadiens are still boosting Glen Harmon for the rookie trophy, but Toronto's Gaye Stewart seems as sure of winning it as is Johnny Mowers of winning the Vezina Trophy for goalies.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Foxx Says He Is Through

"I guess I had better quit," said Jimmie Foxx as he passed through Boston the other day, "before I have another bad year."

Another bad year? When did the fellow ever have one?

Oh, yes, there were seasons back along the big league trail when the Maryland farm boy fell behind his normal home run pace; seasons when the old batting average slumped below the charmed .300 level.

Boston remembers those afternoons at Fenway Park, with the Red Sox trying vainly to keep within reach of a more powerful Yankee club in the American League pennant race—remembers the times that Foxxie struck out while big runs waited on the bases—big, important runs which would have brightened that faint flag hope in a flag-hungry ball town.

Great Power

Sure, Jimmie Foxx had his good years and he had his bad ones, if you look at the figures. But to one who knows the inside of an American League dugout—the heat of an American League clubhouse—Double-X never had a really bad year, because no man with his power in the batter's box and his personality among team mates down through the years could ever have a real bad one.

The fans know all about Foxx's tremendous power with a bat in his fists. Perhaps no right-hand hitter in the history of baseball could match his distance. He could hit them out of sight to left field, to center or to right, and against all types of pitching. He hit one to the right of the center field flag pole, out of the park, at Fenway. He hit into the deep upper grandstand at Cleveland Stadium. He hit one on top of the laundry roof, beyond the left field barrier at Crosley Field, Cincinnati.

Somebody Was On

In the spring, he could hit them into St. Petersburg's Tampa Bay on the first bounce, and over the distant fence at Sarasota's Payne Field. And most of the time when he connected, somebody was on base. No right-hander ever drove more runners across home plate. Only Babe Ruth blasted more homers.

But Foxx's value as a ball player—his earning power as a big leaguer—ran beyond his ability to hit four-baggers and drive in runs. No matter what he had hit, Jimmie would still have been one of the most valuable men in the game. Ball players are cliquy and if you know them, they are not bashful about telling you what is wrong with the team mates and rivals that they do not like. There are times when they remind you of a bunch of kindergarten kids, with their petty hates and jealousies.

However, in the dozen plus years that this writer has been chasing ball clubs around the major circuit, not once has he ever heard a ball player say a word against Jimmie Foxx—not a word. Sure, they moaned when he came up with a long one in the clutch and beat them out of a ball game. But about Foxx, the man—well, he must have had enough friends around the big league country to run for President and be elected.

One thing I shall always remember about Foxx: he was a friend to the little fellow, as well as to the big. I have known a number of evenings, in the South in the spring, when Jim had to walk up town to a movie because one of the bell hops had his car. And I knew him to get up in the middle of the night and drive an ill clubhouse boy 50 miles at a pace that would make a race driver shudder.

Foxx has found a spot in the oil business and, apparently, is doing all right. And as he moves about the eastern seaboard, peddling the precious fluid, he has the good wishes of the entire baseball industry, because he was a great hitter and a great fellow.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Gus Welch, the old Carlisle football star now a coach at Georgetown Prep, has come up with a plan for "mass production" boxing in high schools under government supervision. . . . We figure the schools can do their own job of supervising pretty well, but there's no doubt that school boxing—and wrestling—could do with a little encouragement. . . . The Army and Navy can tell you about the value of these sports in teaching a boy to take care of himself when he has to fight. . . . The drawback always has been that too many parents confused boxing with professional fighting. . . . There's a difference that anyone can see this week end when they hold the Eastern Intercollegiate tournament at Syracuse.

When Coach Johnny Barovich of Columbus, Mont., High School heard of the Smith mine disaster at Bear Creek, he left his basketball team flat and donned a miner's hard hat to go to work with the rescue crew. . . . His father, Sam, is one ofthe 72 miners still entombed. . . . Johnny is a brother of Nick Barovich, Utah's sophomore center.

Capt. Jay Vessels, who used to supply this column with the hot sports news from Minneapolis, is Public Relations Officer at the air field in Tunisia from which the American planes took off to blast Rommel's troops out of Kasserine Pass . . . Robert L. Glass, who used to lug the pigskin for Tulane, has just been commissioned a Marine lieutenant at Quantico, Va. . . . Charley Wagner, ex-Boston Red Sox flinger, is another recent arrival at the Norfolk Naval Training Station and may be on deck when the Tars open the baseball season against the Washington Senators April 1 . . . Army orders generally don't have anything to do with sports triumphs, but after the Fort Sheridan, Ill., basketball team knocked off Camp Grant, someone managed to award the coach recognition in listing him as Officer of the Day.

Bill Reddy, Syracuse, N. Y., Post-Standard: "The Army already has moved in on football at Syracuse University. The roomy quarters formerly occupied by Coach Ossie Solem and his assistants have become 'War College' headquarters. Ossie has moved to a smaller room next door. If your mind runs that way, it could be called symbolic."

Frank Winchell of Jacksonville, Fla., figures that this business of having baseball teams train in the North will be a good thing for his State (which hasn't room for 'em anyway) . . . He argues: "After a couple of years they'll be happier than ever to get back where it's warm."

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9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MARYLAND
BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 6138

New York
ALBANY
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING FLOWERS
IRIS, DAFFODILS, TULIPS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4238

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
113 State Street Dial 5-5515

FURNITURE and RUGS
from "The House of Quality"
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

During These Days of Quick Shopping Use Your CHARG-A-PLATE
WHITNEY'S

HOAG & TAYLOR
MEN'S WEAR
Maiden Lane and James Street
SPRING HATS NOW READY

AUBURN
CLEANERS and DYERS
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797
Auburn, New York

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

DEHYDRAY
The Dehydrated Flat Wall Paint a DEVOE Product
SMITH & PEARSON
Phone 21 Auburn

BINGHAMTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

V . . . — SPA
32 MAIN STREET
SUNDAY DINNERS
Chicken or Turkey
Good Food — Popular Prices

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

CASUAL DRESSES
Pay an early visit to McLean's new Casual Dress Department on second floor. Here you will find smartly tailored, "go everywhere" dresses in sizes 12/to 20 conservatively priced.
McLEAN'S

QUALITY SHOES for Men
BOSTONIAN FLORSHEIM
DR. LOCKE HEALTH SPOT
JOHNSTON & MURPHY
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
48 COURT STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued from previous page)

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

Anthracite Coal
and Building Supplies
Fuel Oil and Soft Coal

Same Coal—Same Mine
All the Time

845 GRAND AVE., JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.
PHONE 2349

It's Ten to One You Will Find
What You Want During Our

Furniture Fair

THE FAIR STORE

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours Daily. Telephone Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

To enhance
the quality of
your natural
beauty

Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0360—2-3623

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE
NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3262

SPENCER'S
Individual Shop of Exclusive Apparel and Accessories
The New Suits for Spring
Dressmaker and Tailored Types
69 PONDFIELD ROAD

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£

Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.

PURITY, QUALITY
SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

Hens & Kelly, Inc.

give and redeem

"S&H" GREEN STAMPS

A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!

Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Bates Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Alice Hooker's Studio
INTERIOR DECORATION
30 Arlington Place Garfield 3667
Unusual Wallpapers, Draperies, Furniture, Furniture Fabrics, Slip Covers, Rugs
A GENUINE INTEREST GIVEN
TO YOUR DECORATIVE PROBLEMS
BUFFALO, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner

ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3094-3095 Residence: HU. 6166

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.75
Plus Tax
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300
BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 3545 WA 4600

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

VICTORY GARDENERS
Plan and purchase special assortment of seeds now for your Victory Garden.
Dalsimer Florist, Inc.
1980 Mott Ave. Far Rockaway, L. I. F. R. 7-0700
376 Central Ave. Cedarhurst, L. I. Cedarhurst 2100

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms
137-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or
Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FOREST HILLS
Rego Park

FULL FASHIONED
Sheer Rayon Hose
99c, regular $1.15

Famous Fashion
SHOPS
72-17 Austin St. FOREST HILLS
95-02 63rd Drive REGO PARK

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
Really Remarkable Sodas
RUBINSTEIN COSMETICS
MENNEN PRODUCTS
PROMPT DELIVERY Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
Other Items 50c
31 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 8828

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE

A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 Cayadetta Street

FASHIONABLE
Foundation Garments

ARGERSINGER'S
Where Fitting Makes a Difference

GREAT NECK

UHLEMANN'S BAKE SHOP
We Specialize in Birthday and Wedding Cakes
56 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 1960

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

Millincourt
HOME MADE CHOCOLATES
Old Fashioned Candy
attractively boxed
55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
HEMP. 5675
Featuring
Hikey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Suits
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Carol Green's
will "SUIT" you
with an Easter Outfit
Select it from our superb large stock of 100% Wool Suits
Domestic and Imported Fabrics
Sizes 9-15, Also 16-20
Priced from $16.95 to $39.95
HEMPSTEAD—FREEPORT

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
FOR
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

New Dresses and Millinery
Fann's
255 FULTON AVENUE

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Kathryn Corset Shop
"Corset Specialists"
Personalized service assures you of the proper fitting Foundation Garment or Brassiere.
Corticelli Gowns and Slips
Berkshire Hose
Plain—Sheers and Meshes
Imported Handkerchiefs

Expert Permanents
Curls Soft but Firm. Hair Cut easy to care for.
PERSONALIZED SERVICE at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-13 37th Avenue

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
CAMEO SHOPS
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
HA. 4-8310

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
93-02 183rd Street
Hollis 8-7900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Permanent Wave Experts
Truly moderate prices.
ALFRED & CHARLES
89-58 165th Street REpublic 9-0500

Furniture • Floor Coverings • Radios • Appliances
Payment over 12 months
J. KURTZ & SONS
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Shoes That Combine Comfort With Style
2870 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2064

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

G·W·MERRELL
HARDWARE
FERTILIZER, BURPEE SEEDS
SCOTT'S LAWN SEEDS
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
1921 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

THE **LANGDON** SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Bowery 7-6218 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop

Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

SERVICE SPENCER
YOUR SPENCER GARMENTS ARE DESIGNED FOR *YOU!*
—and only in that way are you sure your entire figure is getting the proper support. Yours for Comfort! Appearance!
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Hacker MO. 2-9564
MO. 7-1677
1 Kingsbridge Plaza, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone New Rochelle 2-4455. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. ex. Sat and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

Marie Stone
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING and AFTERNOON DRESSES
611 Main Street

MATTRESSES
Box Springs—Pillows—Made-to-Order—Renovated—Sterilized
Westchester County Bedding Co.
229 North Ave. 48 Lawton St.
Tel. New Rochelle 2-1589

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

Borrow Privately at Low Bank Rates Here At
The NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY
Established 1888

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3197
388 North Avenue

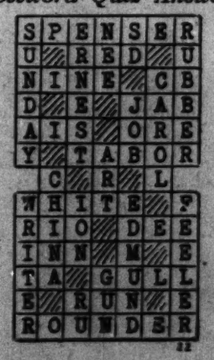
STOREWIDE CLEARANCE SALE
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN ST.

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

ARTHUR F. OLSEN, PIANOS, Inc.
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.

"PIANOS EXCLUSIVELY"
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1178
490 MAIN STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone South 8-6626 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
720 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 8-8673

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SMore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Eva's Gown Shop
345 WEST 57TH ST.
Between 8th and 9th
Circle 5-7470 Hours 10—10

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PORT RICHMOND

Distinctive Printing
WESTERLEIGH PRESS
1927 Richmond Terrace—Gib. 2-2413

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

'blue coal'
Hi HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Spring Flowers, Corsages, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 9-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Let's Get That
VICTORY GARDEN STARTED
Don't Forget Fertilizer, Lime, Good Seed, Tools, Hose, Spray Materials, and Those Canning Jars
Protect Yourself and Yours
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 NO. MAIN STREET
We have some galvanized ash cans.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER
(Continued)

See Our New Spring Clothes
Ladies', Children's, Boys'
Coats, Dresses, Suits
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 NO. MAIN STREET

Boys' Sport Jackets
10.95 to 14.95
SIZES 10 to 20
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 NORTH MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Call Lucy Luckey
2500

When you're in a hurry and don't have time to come to Luckey's . . . it's a saving of time, gas and tires.
Also for your convenience is our
Open House Every Friday to 9 P. M.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

SPRING PRESENTATION
of
GENTLEMEN'S ATTIRE
M. SHWARTZ & CO.
THE HOME OF GOOD CLOTHES

B and M Food Market
460 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
SW
Self Service
FINE FOODS
Free Delivery

BRENNER'S MILK
Superior Quality
Grade A
Phone 1362 Poughkeepsie

Painting Paperhanging
Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

AVON Cosmetics
BESSIE THOMAS
Representative
9 Underhill Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
PHONE 992-R

Maisonette CLEANERS and DYERS
For Better Cleaning
52 Raymond Avenue Phone 1372
59 Cannon Street Phone 3387

VICTORY GARDEN supplies — complete assortment—Burpee's Seeds, Fertilizers, Garden Tools, Gloves, Insecticides, Sprayers and Dust Guns. Better order now!

SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
'Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere'

SWISS PASTRY SHOP
543 MAIN STREET PHONE 814

DOUGHNUTS
that melt in your mouth!
All kinds, also filled

RICHMOND HILL

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
Formerly Clifton Paint Stores
VIRGINIA 7-5656
Jamaica Ave., Corner 119th Street
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone WALLPAPER LADDERS

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115 Street VI. 7-7230
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0822

JAHN'S
SODA *LUNCHEON*
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Virginia 9-9392 Next to RKO

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCHESTER

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Genesee 8502, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck
CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS
Office and Plant
University Ave. at Culver Rd.
Cash and Carry Stores
Ridge Road at Dewey—Park at Oxford
Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL—COKE—OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen. 350

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
ROCHESTER — NEW YORK
Stone 7384

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Van Ingen Fuel Service
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
338 Arnett Boulevard Genesee 63

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine
SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home
DRESSE POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 1.00
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
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(Continued from previous page)
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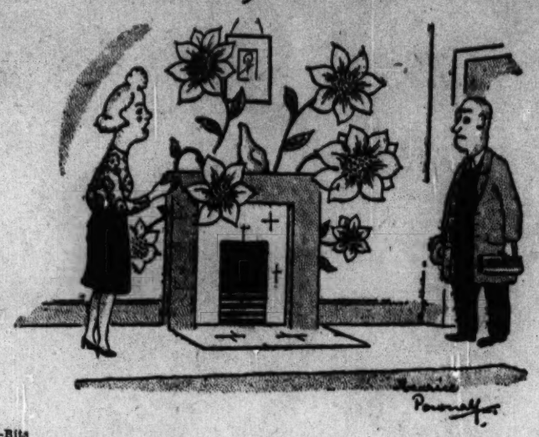
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

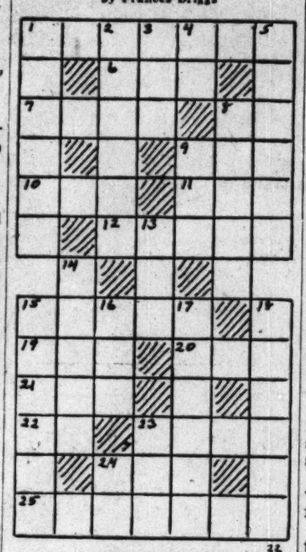


Tit-Bits

"Remember the seed packet which slipped down behind the mantelpiece, dear?"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Gloriana, Una, and Redcross Knight are characters in romantic poem by whom?
6—What is color of flag of U. S. S. R.?
7—Mythical Hydra had how many heads?
8—Cape Breton (abbr.).
9—Quick or abrupt thrust is what?
10—What are the three-toed sloths?
11—Native metal.
12—What is a small drum with one head, used to accompany a fife?
15—Who is author of "They Were Expendable"?
19—What is second largest city of South America?
20—Charles Kingsley wrote of sands of what river?
21—Tavern.
22—Symbol for tantalum is what?
23—What bird is useful as scavenger about harbors?
24—To go swiftly.
25—What is a circuit of bases made on single hit in game of rounders?

Down

1—What professional baseball player became an evangelist?
2—What is first name of author of "Farewell to Arms"?
3—Born.
4—What State of U. S. is north of Nebraska (abbr.)?
5—What is a contest determined by winning two out of three games?
6—What is a song of praise or devotion?
9—Who was patient patriarch of Bible times?
13—Craft.
14—A great wall should remind you of what country?
15—John Steinbeck is what?
16—Who was eponymous ancestor of Ionians?
17—What was first name of 1 Across?
18—What is a tactile organ of an animal?
23—Fowling piece is what?
24—What is symbol for ruthenium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

First-day cancellations of the two-cent United Nations and one-cent Four Freedoms stamps exceeded cancellations of any prior issues of the same denominations, the Post Office Department somewhat jubilantly announces.

Figures given for first-day sales were $17,682.40 for the United Nations stamp and $13,083.72 for the Four Freedoms. Engraving credits on the latter stamp include Carl T. Arlt for the portrait and ornaments, and James T. Vail for the outline frame, lettering and numerals.

♪ ♪ ♪

An attractive new 30-cent stamp has been issued for Newfoundland postage. The oblong is rose-colored and shows the Memorial University College at St. John's largest school in Newfoundland. Completed in 1925, as a memorial to Newfoundland's fallen in World War I, the college prepares for advanced work in science and liberal arts and is accredited by many universities in the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although issued in 1941, two stamps from Finland are only now beginning to turn up in the United States. Both are blue verticals of 3.50M value. One shows Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustaf Mannerheim and the other President Risto Ryti, who was re-elected in February.

♪ ♪ ♪

New South African stamps arriving include one for one shilling thruppence in olive-brown, with a picture of a member of the signal corps. Although this stamp is of the common vertical size, compared to the small South African stamps received lately, it too is issued in pairs, one bearing English wording and the other Afrikan.

STAMPS
STAMP COLLECTOR dealer wishes to dispose of entire holdings, wholesale and retail stock, collections, stock books, etc. Write P. O. Box 28, East Boston, Mass., for information.

A Little Late

The grizzled Carolina mountaineer and his son were on their annual pilgrimage to the county seat. Their business was to require two days, and when night fell, they made their way to the courthouse square, where they settled upon a bench alongside a group of fellow rustics.

When they had been there for some time, the courthouse clock began striking. It bonged off the hours up to twelve, and then, out of fix, it struck the thirteenth time.

The mountaineer jumped to his feet.

"Git up from there, boy!" he exclaimed. "We got to be a-goin'. This is the latest I've ever knowed it to be!"—Wall Street Journal.

Dilemma

The visitor to the crowded church service was compelled to leave early and tried to steal quietly away during the sermon.

As he tiptoed down the aisle his new shoes crackled like a forest in a gale. He reached the door in a state of collapse.

"By Jove," he remarked to the verger, "I wouldn't do that again for a pound."

Then his face took on a mottled tint as he realized he had left his hat in the pew.—Tit-Bits.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Coil of Wire Can Heat Iron for Forging?

The blacksmith, in Longfellow's familiar poem, would hardly recognize the forge and furnace in the forge department of a modern industrial plant. Much more would be lacking than "the spreading chestnut tree."

Longfellow's smith would fail to see "the flaming forge and hear the bellows roar," nor would there be any occasion to "catch the burning sparks that fly like chaff from a threshing floor."

The modern furnace, you see, may produce heat by electrical methods, in which event it would have no fire to require the strengthening breath of the bellows, nor to serve as a source of flying sparks. And since there is no fire, there is no smoke, and, consequently, no need for the picturesque hooded chimney flue which characterized the village blacksmith.

Instead, the smith of today simply thrusts the end of an iron bar within the loop of a coil of wire and, presto, in the space of five fleeting seconds the end of the bar has been brought to a glowing red heat.

Indeed, a forging temperature of 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit is so rapidly achieved by this method that the heat does not have time to travel from molecule to molecule of the iron from one end of the bar to the other, so the workman

holding the bar is not in danger of burning his hands. Even the coil does not become heated.

The heating is accomplished by passing a rapidly alternating current through the coil of wire. This induces what are known as "eddy currents" in the metal within the coil, which, in turn, speeds up the movement of the molecules in the metal, producing a rise in temperature. In the case of iron, the rapid magnetization and demagnetization due to the alternating character of the current add to the heating effect.

Metals, such as tungsten, which are difficult to melt by ordinary means (due to the high temperatures required) may readily be fused in such an induction furnace.—W. P. Keasbey.

Sports Equipment

About three-fourths of all sports equipment now being manufactured goes to members of the armed services and to those receiving pre-induction military training.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Mary B. Hopkins, Randolph, Wis.

This unusual picture should challenge reader ingenuity. Send in your choice of an appropriate caption to the Daily Features Editor, and on Thursday, March 18, the best 10, with the names of senders, will be published on this page.

A Verse for Today . . .

But ye, beloved, . . . keep yourselves in the love of God.—Jude 20, 21

Reading Meters

Reading electric house meters every three months instead of monthly, saves tires, gasoline and manpower, according to a Milwaukee utility which is trying the plan.

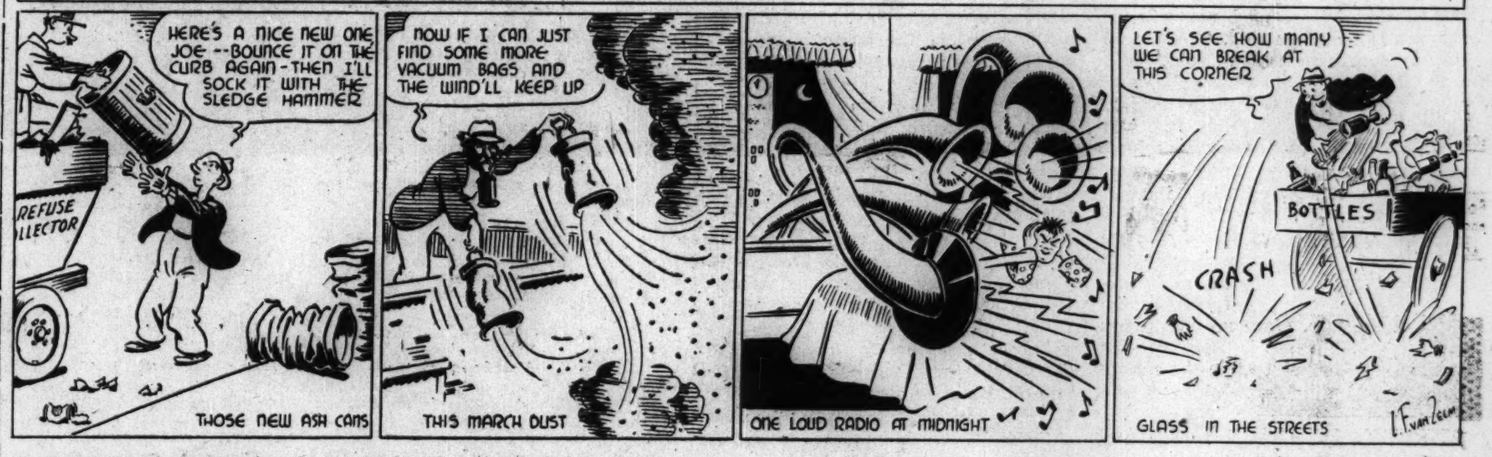
Brevities

Grit: The new "victory sausage" is to contain various and sundry substances besides meat—marking the first appearance, we believe, of hash in tights.

St. Louis Star-Times: Often we have wished that the guarantee of free speech carried the proviso that the speaker must say something worth listening to.

Wall Street Journal: We will believe that aviation has really arrived when we see a two-passenger airplane go by with seven or eight high school students seated in it.

NEWS ITEM— THE WAY THINGS SEEM SOMETIMES.


HERE'S A NICE NEW ONE JOE --BOUNCE IT ON THE CURB AGAIN - THEN I'LL SOCK IT WITH THE SLEDGE HAMMER
REFUSE COLLECTOR
THOSE NEW ASH CANS
NOW IF I CAN JUST FIND SOME MORE VACUUM BAGS AND THE WIND'LL KEEP UP
THIS MARCH DUST
ONE LOUD RADIO AT MIDNIGHT
LET'S SEE HOW MANY WE CAN BREAK AT THIS CORNER
BOTTLES
CRASH
GLASS IN THE STREETS
L.F. VAN ZELM

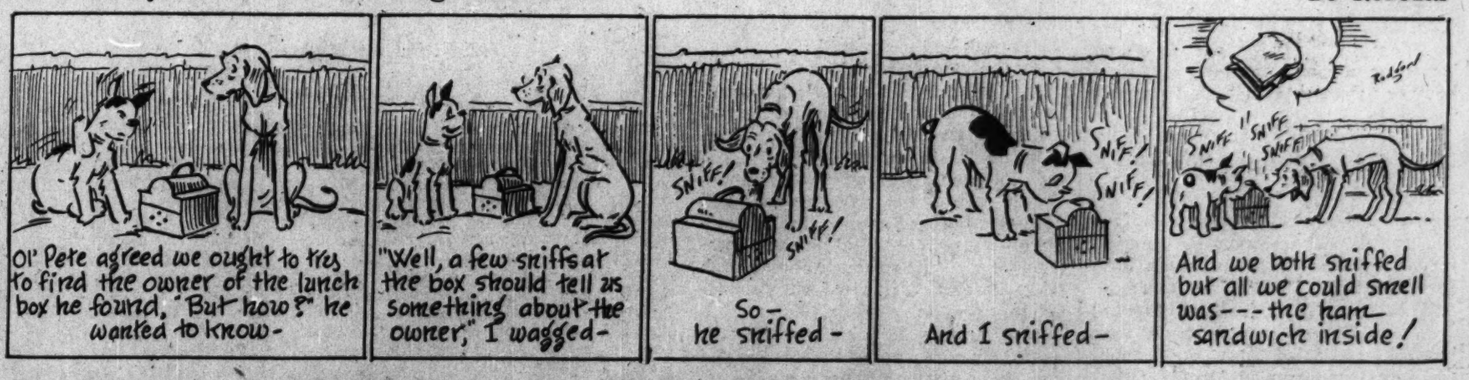
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Story-Book Villain*

By Le Pelley

I JUST GOT THE LATEST BOOK... "THE FEARNOT BOYS IN LOST MINE"
WOW— THAT SOUNDS LIKE A GOOD ONE
LISTEN! "AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SHAFT THEY COULD SEE THE ROPE HAD NOT BROKEN... IT HAD BEEN CUT WITH A KNIFE!"
OOOOOH
"ANDY FEARNOT LOOKED AT HIS BROTHERS KNOWINGLY; "THIS LOOKS LIKE THE WORK OF TOADY SNEAKER!" HE CRIED."
DOES TOADY SNEAKER GET WHAT HE DESERVES IN THE END ??
I DON'T KNOW YET, BUT I HOPE NOT..... I HOPE THEY SAVE HIM FOR A COUPLE MORE BOOKS!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sniff—Sniff*

By Rodgers


Ol' Pete agreed we ought to try to find the owner of the lunch box he found, "But how?" he wanted to know-
"Well, a few sniffs at the box should tell us something about the owner," I wagged-
So— he sniffed-
And I sniffed-
And we both sniffed but all we could smell was--- the ham sandwich inside!

The Adventures of Waddles—*They Shall Have Music Wherever They Go*

By The Hagers

Two ducks, in Mexican array,
Began to sing and loudly play.

They followed us—this genius team.
A "Rancho Grande" was their theme.

We bought them each some soda pop
Bill thought that it would make them stop.

"Blow down that Rancho Grande song!
To wet their whistles, mate, was wrong."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Battle of the Bismarck Sea

The news from New Guinea speaks for itself. Its significance is automatically measured, without benefit of professional comment, in the feelings of every American.

For days it had been known that Japanese reinforcements were moving toward New Guinea. The proportions of that move were such as to create fears not only for the safety of American outposts but for Australia itself. This appeared to be another of those efforts for which the aggressors in this war have been noted, and against which, all too often, our own preparations had been meager and tardy. Would it be so again?

The headlines of March 4 are the answer. The Japanese convoy is at the bottom of the sea, and Japan has lost some 15,000 troops in the single operation. The importance of Rabaul as a base for Japanese offensives against us has been greatly reduced. The threat to Australia is removed, at least for a long time. The ascendancy of United Nations air power in that area seems established, and the improving quality of American planes and American pilots is advertised in the extremely one-sided results of air battles.

The victory in the Bismarck Sea indicates not only that the United Nations forces are equal to anything the Japanese may send against them, but that they are increasing their margin of air superiority more rapidly than many have thought possible. This battle may well mark the beginning of a new phase of warfare in the South Pacific.

"Set Under Authority"

Politically minded Americans are making the tenth anniversary of President Roosevelt's accession to office an occasion for speculation about a fourth term. Several members of the Democratic National Committee on a visit at the White House made the suggestion but it was "smiled off." One reported that "he seemed not to hear it," another that he said, "This is no time for fourth-term talk."

We hope the President will more sharply discourage an agitation which already bedevils and absorbs too much of the thought of officials whose main job should be winning the war. The public could well show its displeasure with members of both parties who are putting next year's election ahead of this year's duties. The Gallup poll indicates that a majority of Americans' opinions will be governed by the state of the war. Since no one knows what that will be it is foolishness or worse to stir up political passions more than a year before the nominations can be made.

A far better direction for official and popular thought is suggested by the President's observance of the anniversary in what the news dispatches describe as "divine services." It has been Mr. Roosevelt's custom each year to mark the Fourth of March by attending a prayer service, and certainly the American people, with their religious sense reawakened in the fires of war, will regard this as especially appropriate and helpful this year.

Most American Presidents have publicly asked for divine guidance. In some cases this may have been to satisfy the religious feeling of the people, but many a Chief Executive has shown in his conduct a genuine reliance on a power beyond his own. Tremendous responsibilities have turned men like Washington and Lincoln—who made no great public show of religion—to private prayer. For every citizen the opportunity exists as it does for the President to lay aside any pride of power or personal ambition and seek humbly to act as men "set under authority."

Uruguay Restores Congress

Uruguay again has proved the innate democracy of its people by restoring full parliamentary government under the new President, Juan José Amezaga. Since Feb. 21, 1942, Congress had been suspended. The outgoing President, Gen. Alfredo Baldomir, took this step and acted through a Council of State when opponents of his pro-United Nations policies made things hard for him in Congress.

The new Administration has pledged a continuation and strengthening of collaboration with the United Nations. Vice-President Alberto Guani is a jovial, effective advocate of Pan-American solidarity.

Brushing aside Argentine objections, Uruguay has just made clear that military and naval bases will be placed at the disposition of the United Nations as needed. Small in size but tremendous in conviction and courage, Uruguay shines with clear brilliance in the Constellation of America.

America's Song

It echoes today from coast to coast. They play it in the theaters, over the radio, people hum it on the streets—and how sweet it sounds, that song that begins, "O, say! can you see . . ."

In times like these it takes on new meaning, is sung with new fervor, stirs deeper currents of patriotism. To see a vast audience spring to its feet at the first notes of America's national anthem is to feel the heart-beat of a nation, to sense for a moment a common bond among 130,000,000 people.

Sometimes they sing the words together—and they really sing them these days. Nearly always there's someone humming them under his breath. Words that many had forgotten until that day in December of 1941.

Then suddenly Americans groped for those words. And they found them; they rose spontaneously from the throat of the nation, a mighty promise and a solemn pledge to the ruins that lay smoking in Pearl Harbor.

But "The Star-Spangled Banner" is not just a song for wartime. "Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land, praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!" Those words are for peacetime, too. May Americans sing them as fervently when the guns are quiet as they sing them now.

Take a Tip From Mrs. Kling

Mrs. Kling of the Rock Island Arsenal has helped to blunt some of the edge of feeling many Americans have been sharpening because of the labor situation. Mrs. Kling, it will be recalled, mother of 18 children, has been working for several weeks a full seven-day, 56-hour week. She did this without bringing it to the attention of officials, or putting in a pay request for her normal day off.

She did this simply because she has a lively conviction that the way to win the war is to produce the stuff, a simple thesis, but one which seems to be obscured in the interminable discussions about wages, hours, absenteeism and what not.

The labor situation in America arises from easily understood causes, and can be solved by simple means—means such as Mrs. Kling applied, namely, unstinted, unselfish devotion to the job. This is a means that everybody enthusiastically endorses, for the other fellow. When it comes to personal application excuses start, and, admittedly, sometimes the excuses are pretty good.

Few can blame, for example, the Boeing Flying Fortress workers for becoming exasperated because the War Labor Board delayed so many months in passing on their plea for higher wages. Many can appreciate the chagrin of West Coast aircraft workers in general who object because their wages are considerably less than those paid in nearby shipyards.

But the reason for these inequalities is clear. Recruitment of workers has been intense for two or three years. Lacking any sort of mobilization authority, or orderly allocation of workers by Federal authority, employers have had to use wages as the lure to attract workers to new industries, strange plants, or remote works. Nature being as it is, and we refer to human nature, workers tried to get as much as possible, and at least as much as the next fellow.

Rising prices stimulated this trend. When the effort was made to more or less "freeze" war workers in their jobs the task of adjusting wages was swamped under. This has been rough on tempers and patience.

But that period should now be largely past. The grim war struggle is joined. Each citizen has his important part to play. Few are competent to pass judgment on the importance of their own contribution to the war effort. The machinist who yawns over a small and uninteresting gear may in fact be holding up one of those vital airplane components we hear so much about. Each job, whatever it is, must be done efficiently and on schedule.

That applies to civilians, to war workers, and it applies to the men and women in public authority whose job it is to iron out inequities and assure fair treatment and wages for workers. The actions of these public boards must be so responsive, so emphatic, so fair that workers will feel secure in keeping their eye on the ball.

When the Labor Board keeps 30,000 workers waiting eight months for a 4 1-2 cents an hour increase it deserves to have the matter brought to public notice. But in the future, if grievances arise, let workers name a delegation to present the story, but let us have no strikes, no slowdowns, in the output of victory implements. Mrs. Kling had the right idea: Get out the stuff!

Our Readers Say—

Understanding the Farmer

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would it not help toward reaching a solution of the farm price problem to avoid making charges of selfishness against the farm bloc and thus indirectly against the agricultural population? Such charges appear frequently in current editorials.

The reason the farmer resents the charge of selfishness is this: He believes he asks no more than is granted industry. He wants farm labor costs included in computation of parity prices. Well, he says, look at industry. When the War Labor Board allows a wage increase in a war industry, does the manufacturer have to sell his product at the same price as before? Doesn't he simply compute his added labor cost in the price he charges the Army, Navy or Marines for his product? But this is not branded "selfish." It is considered just plain business sense. The manufacturer has to pay his help high enough wages to get the workers he needs for war production, and the Government naturally allows him to meet his costs.

Now the farmer feels he is asking the same terms. In order to get workers on his fields to produce the crops the Nation must have for its war effort, the farmer has to pay wages that compete in some way with industry. He thinks the higher wages he must pay now should be met in retail price increases. This would mean a higher cost of living for consumers, but the farmer hears much about excessive spending power and wonders why the consumer can't take it.

The farmer doesn't know much about the Administration's labor worries. He doesn't realize what pressure will be brought to bear for industrial wage increases if food prices are allowed to rise. He thinks the Administration could simply say to the worker, "Why, look how much more you are earning. You can afford to pay more for food."

Calling such reasoning "selfishness" won't help. If the farmer is wrong, he should be corrected in terms of economics, not morals.

Anyone who knows farmers knows they are as patriotic as anybody. One reason for labor shortages on the farms is the eagerness of farm youth to go to war, regardless of their right to ask deferment on the ground that their service is essential. Most farm boys want to fight, and their parents want them to do their part.

It will help production on the farm if city people strive to understand the farmer's point of view and consider it while Congress struggles to work out a fair price policy.

Chicago — D. D. K.

B-r-r-r-r-r . . . Yourself!

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

(After reading your Editorial on February 15th)

. . . . . .

It is to laugh, your little twelve below! Heigh-ho and away we go, 44 below and a breezy blow with two feet of snow; four on the road-side and what care we? We bundle up; furry cap, collars up, woolly gloves, nose tucked in, ears covered tightly and on our way we go blithely. The lights are low, the corner's cold, the bus is late, the wind doth blow, but. . . . Hi! there she comes, stops for us, cheerily, lightly, we josh the driver, "We've seen it colder in ——" Yes, it could be worse—the bus a horse; the car a sleigh, the heater naught but a stone.

At home, the furnace is a-groanin', wifey may be storming. Why? The ash-pile high, the coal-bin low, but the sky is blue, the sun is bright, all makes the winter light. Cheerio, we'll live it through, the Bonspiel thaw is on the way.

Cautious radio man squeaks up, "Rather chilly, partner, but—it grows No. 1 hard, so bundle up, hustle up, catch that bus, we can take it!"

MANITOBAN

. . . . . .

Notes: Bonspiel, curling event, world-famous, usually with a thawing temperature. No. 1 hard, Manitoba wheat, none better.

"Where Saving Is in Order"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I sat beside my window looking out onto the street, an article I read in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor entitled "Where Saving Is in Order" came to my thought again as I counted five different milk dealers delivering milk within about one-eighth of a mile.

True there must be a great saving on gasoline and rubber since they only deliver milk every other day, but there could be much more. If the need to conserve is as serious as we are told, there should be a little more unity among milk dealers.

(Mrs.) HARTLAND M. STREET

Manchester, Conn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Quite a Haul

"We're Going to Launch Two Ships"

"I beg your pardon, but could you direct me to the main gate?"

It was black as pitch. We were walking under a heavy curtain of rain over darkly glistening cobbles, pavements, runways that we could not see, there were so many of us, towards vast irregular sprawling blackness beyond. Every minute or so, more busses rolled up, puncturing the murk with arrows of light, to disgorge their fifties and hundreds of hurrying shapes into the moving stream.

"Don't ask me," the voice at my elbow answered. "This is only my second time. I haven't the faintest idea."

We moved, though, like a tide. And somebody must know the way. This was the place. Beyond, the darkness became grayer for the accustomed eyes. Towers sprouted against the dripping gloom; the arms of great cranes waggled, swung, uttering their metallic grunts and complaints; the ratatat of riveting machines bored in our ears; a light burst from a foundry and was quickly quenched; lesser lights where welders worked glowed, but the blackness winked on and off. The heavy beat of motors rose about us like a flood.

The sea of men streamed on. I had been here by day, but this looked like nothing I had ever seen before. I might have arrived at some strange country in the depths of the earth, or on another planet without sun or moon or stars. Night and the rain distorted every recognizable shape under a huge, impenetrable disguise.

* * *

Someone must have pushed me towards the main gate, or I was flung off from the fringes of the moving river like a bit of flotsam. I made it, showed my card and entered the door.

"Lost your bearings?" the man at the desk asked. "Well, you're lucky to get this far. Some of them don't. Last night eight welders came in and only four found the job. The others wandered about for hours. We have to allow for that. In the dark, anyway."

Outside again, I did wonder. The huge sprawling works seemed to have grown new octopus arms since I had seen it by day, and that had been only a matter of hours ago. And where the eyes were at a loss, the ears took charge and informed. The tumultuous clamor of smitten steel, hissing metal, throbbing engines, surged through the dark, drowning the memory of any other sound. I passed moving shapes incessantly coming and going, the incoming shift and the departing. In the lighted shops, tools must have been lifted when they had hardly been laid down, many passed from hand to hand. The rhythm of work did not waver, never ceased.

My eyes could pierce the gloom now, or was it nearer dawn? I could see the dark semblance of ships pushing booms and turrets against the heavy sky, structural frameworks outlined with a sooty brush, slabs of plate swinging into position in the clutch of monster fingers, the winking torches of workers pin-pointing black hulls, invisible towers, the sides of open, cavernous wells. Ships were taking shape, almost as if they were exhaled upward from the bowels of the earth, called upward by myriad manual incantations to accelerated growth, to the mature fruitage of an idea, a belief, a faith.

It was all too gigantic to grasp. What one can see by day, at night becomes magnified by imagination, so that the unseen but certain future and all its promises loom close, gather form and substance, press hard upon the inward sight in the likeness of things to come. It could hardly be believed. And yet it was.

* * *

A man came down a ramp stuffing a timekeeper's sheaf under his jerkin.

"Almost forgot to eat," he explained.

I walked along to the lunch stand with him and listened to his story.

"Used to be a clerk in an investment house," he said, "but I'm nearly 60 and I haven't been working for some time. This is a change for me. I have to climb about a good deal, in all kinds of weather, but I'm getting tough. At least I'm doing something!"

The men were filing past the counters collecting packets of food and taking them outside to eat under the rim of the wall. They ate hungrily, but they did not linger. There was talk and laughter in the rain.

My companion waved an arm at the lightening sky.

"It's tomorrow already. We're going to launch two more ships this afternoon."

We. He was only a timekeeper. He hadn't much of a hand in the actual work, but that was how he felt. That was how they all felt. Not the company, not any one man, but WE.

The rain had stopped by the time I reached the main gate. In the east the curtains of cloud had been raised from the dawn horizon, revealing a rosy casement in the sky and above it the blue. The light shone full on the faces of the incoming shift. It was going to be a fine day for the launching.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

The Bookshelf

Those Women of England

One's belief in the integrity of the English war effort is enhanced by the reading of a new book by Margaret Culkin Banning, called LETTERS FROM ENGLAND. (New York: Harpers. $2.50.) This popular novelist flew to England in June of 1942, expressly to observe and record what was going forward there, particularly among the women.

Perhaps Mrs. Banning has not told a great deal that her readers did not know already; but, because she was witness to so much of intelligent and righteous war activity, the public will feel its own appreciation quickened and clarified.

The one unconvincing feature of the whole book is her device of giving out all this information in the form of letters, written home to her daughter. This will leave some of her readers incredulous; for only a sort of superwoman could, at the close of such crowded days as Mrs. Banning experienced, have sat down before a flickering coal fire and, with fingers growing steadily chillier, have set it all down on paper. It is just too much to credit. Yet the letter device does give the whole a warmth and a naturalness which is disarming and pleasant. Maybe Mrs. Banning is a superwoman, after all.

She had to be something like it to have traveled in trains, on busses, in motorcars, on foot, in all weather, up and down the land—now that the blitz is at least temporarily off, now that everybody's redoubled effort is turned toward the winning of the war. It was in a plant which manufactures small arms and munitions that Mrs. Banning saw "a big woman with powerful arms operating a crane, and she looked as if she were part of the machine." They seldom glance up, she noticed, for the reason that they do not wish to lose any time. But there were women of all kinds: young women, delicate and attractive with shining, carefully-waved hair; sturdy women in the middle years whose sons are away at one of the fronts, perhaps, or who have always worked sheltered in offices and shops; and older women, too, who have come to feel that nothing matters except to help insure the future safety of the world from Nazi domination.

Mrs. Banning found all doors open to her and, wherever she turned, welcoming handgrasps. She talked with the heads of the WAAFS, the WRENS and the ATS; she grew to know important women who are at grips with tremendous tasks; she saw the women's land army in action, she visited day nurseries established to care for the children of war workers. Everywhere she watched capable, heroic women doing the jobs the men had left, and doing them every bit as well. In England, it is no longer "a man's world"; that slogan must be changed now.

Mrs. Banning's mere friendly, intelligent presence in England must have done much to strengthen Anglo-American relations. If the book did nothing else, here would be its complete justification.

M. W.

The Wide Horizon

Ideas vs. Submarines

By Robert R. Mullen

In the hope that in some dim-lit loft, or at some cellar work-bench, an earnest young man (or, as we must add these days, woman) toying with a bright idea may find the inspiration to carry on with an invention that will speed victory, I relate the story of Ralph C. Browne and the North Sea mine barrage.

It was told to me in an absorbing barn room in the rear of a Sam McIntire house on Federal Street, in Salem, Mass., by Mr. Browne himself. We sat in mellowed leather chairs, surrounded by sundry radio parts, X-ray tubes, and a rather terrifying contraption that looked as if it might be a perpetual-motion machine, but turned out to be a junior model atom smasher.

In such a laboratory, he said, back in 1916 he heard the news of the Lusitania, and had begun speculating on ways to beat the submarine. Gradually, a big idea unfolded. By the time the United States entered the war he had made sufficient experiments to cause him to take a train for Washington.

To make the story good, we should say that he was called a "crank," and shunted from one office to another, but as a matter of happy fact he says he was cordially greeted, quickly saw Navy Secretary Daniels who turned him over to a personable and smiling young assistant named Roosevelt. The idea was so clear, so obvious, so simple that it made instant appeal. Franklin Roosevelt rushed his Salem visitor into the office of Naval Ordnance Chief, Admiral Ralph Earle, "What's the matter with this?"

Admiral Earle, in the American Navy tradition of having an open mind for new ideas, responded with, "Let's try it!"

* * *

That was in April, 1917, six days after the United States declared war. During the summer extensive tests were made. In the fall gigantic preparations got under way.

What were these preparations? Well, first, the invention. The idea that had come to young Browne up in Salem was simply this: In the salt water of the ocean you have the saline solution of a wet cell battery. Let the submarine be regarded as one pole, let a mine of dissimilar metal be the opposite pole. Let antennae, or long wires be run out from the mines, like webs of a net, and when the submarine touches one of the wires it will complete an electrical circuit and explode the mine. Simple as that.

Now, as to the application. The German U-boats were stealing out of the North Sea to maraud against allied shipping. The plan was to bottle up the entire North Sea by laying a network of these antennae mines from the Orkney Islands to Norway.

This was gargantuan. It meant constructing and laying as many as 100,000 mines. They were constructed under conditions of extreme secrecy. Parts were farmed out to several different plants and were not assembled until all had reached a certain closely guarded point on the shore of Scotland. Indicative of the size of the project was the fact that 26 ships, making 60 trips, were required to carry the parts.

In the meantime, a fleet of specially prepared mine layers was assembled under Admiral Reginald R. Belknap at Hampton Roads, Va. Railroad tracks ran the length of the decks of these layers, the track curving down over the stern into the sea, and crews were rehearsed in the job of speedily, efficiently getting samples of these 30-inch spheres of steel, filled with 300 pounds of TNT off the rails into position in the water.

* * *

On the 12th of May, 1918, the fleet of mine layers steamed away from America and on May 25 dropped anchor off Scotland. The mines were taken aboard and from June to October the Americans laid no less than 56,611, and the British 13,652.

Results were immediate. The action of the mines usually tended to flatten submarines, making pancakes of them. The sea they had filled with terror came to have terrible meaning for them. It will be recalled that the first break in German morale came in the mutiny of submarine crews at Emden. This North Sea mine barrage was unquestionably the reason. Months before the Armistice, the German U-boat threat had been minimized. Allied losses were dramatically reduced, the flood of American men and matériel freely moved to the fighting front.

Today, with German submarines again offering the largest single obstacle to early Allied victory, with ships being sunk at a rate almost equaling replacement, and with German bases spread so far that this sort of mining is impossible, the United Nations once more sorely need the effective idea that will cancel this menace.

Through which channel in these lands of liberty and opportunity will it come?

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